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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXII NO. 68 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

M.L.A'S MOVE FOR REVISION OF COMMUNAL AWARD

BIHAR MUST VINDICATE ITS DIGNITY

No Demoralisation By Begging

Able-Bodied Sufferers Must Eke Out Their Bread, Exhorts Gandhiji

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, March 20.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Malaviya and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressed a mammoth gathering of about 50,000 this afternoon. Loud speakers were for the first time installed in a Patna meeting to enable the audience to follow the distinguished speakers.

"FOR THEIR SINS."

Gandhiji asked people to remember that the calamity that had overtaken Bihar was in the nature of chastisement visited by God for their sins. They would be wiser, if they took the calamity in that light. The entire country constituted one human family and they must remember that the evil act of any one section acted and reacted on the rest.

WORLD'S EYES ON BIHAR.

Proceeding Gandhiji said: the eyes of the world were focussed on Bihar in view of the disaster that had overtaken it. Nearly 55 lakhs have been contributed so far to the various funds and he would not be surprised if the figure reached a crore. This response, however, made their responsibility greater, and they must remember their own duty regarding the situation. Their first duty was to see to it that account was kept of every pie contributed to them and that it must reach the suffering people for whom it was meant.

DUTY OF THE WEALTHY.

Secondly, the duty was cast on those who have escaped damage to do their bit for those who have lost all. They could not say all of them had suffered in the same measure and he would certainly expect wealthy people who had suffered to some extent to contribute from the balance left to them. Let each one of them examine his means and remember his duty. He appealed to them not as a stranger but as Bihari because he always remembered that it was Champaran that was first to recognise him as its own.

GIVE UP UNTOUCHABILITY.

In the third place, he appealed to them to give up untouchability for good. That sin had eroded the society and if even now they sought to remove it, they will have learnt the necessary lesson from the earthquake disaster.

Lastly, Gandhiji insisted that people should not demoralise themselves by begging. Those who were physically helpless had no choice but to accept gifts, but those who were able to work must earn the relief they needed or sought. If all suffering people acted on this principle, they would vindicate the dignity of human labour and enhance their dignity in the eyes of the world.

"HELP YOURSELVES."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressing, stressed that outside help, however enthusiastic, could not avail unless the suffering people helped themselves. It was natural for the people to be stunned and paralysed by the appalling disaster, but he hoped the people would soon recover and realise the vast reservoir of human energy stored up in their hearts. The entire country has resounded in sympathy with their unparalleled sufferings and they had the privilege of having the greatest man of the world among them to help them through the crisis. They had leaders who had guided them and with wonderful courage and devotion and it was for the people to second their efforts by letting loose the inexhaustible fund of strength and recouperative capacity latent in them.

DISPLAY FORTITUDE.

Pt. Malaviya appealed to every Bihari to contribute his or her bit to the great yajna that had been initiated for the relief of the people under the grip of an unparalleled affliction. Those who had suffered less or not at all must contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren. He emphasised that great as the calamity was, similar calamities had visited before in India and other parts of the world and therefore, it was their duty not to loose their heart and courage but to display fortitude. All mrst unite in contributing to the rehabilitation of the ravaged province, in rebuilding the ruined dwellings of the poor so that they may know and thereby acquire courage to face the situation.

After the speeches, volunteers went round and made collections.

ARAB RESPONSE TO BIHAR'S CALL

Grand Mufti Of Palestine Issues Appeal For 'Quake Fund

BOMBAY, March 20.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received a message from the Grand Mufti of Palestine saying that great sympathy is being felt in Palestine for the earthquake sufferers in Bihar. A fund is being raised to which contributions have been made by Arab men and women.

Appeals have been issued to other Arab countries, including Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Transjordania to raise funds for the help of Bihar. These contributions will be sent to the Khilafat Relief Committee at Calcutta.

An All-India Muslim Deputation will wait on the Viceroy in the first week of April in connection with the Palestine situation. The Deputation will be led by Syed Muratza Saheb, M. L. A., President, Central Khilafat Committee.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is proceeding to Delhi to-night in connection with the work of the All-India Muslim Ittehad Board. He will thereafter, tour the Punjab, returning to Bombay in the middle of April.—A. P.

TO FINANCE U. S. INDUSTRY

Roosevelt Recommends Establishment Of Credit Banks

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The creation of intermediate credit banks to provide long term capital for industry was recommended by President Roosevelt in a message to the Congress today.

Immediately thereafter, identical bill were introduced in both houses providing the establishment of credit banks in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts of the United States, capitalised by Government with 140 million dollars and empowered to borrow five times that amount. The Banks were empowered discount for, or purchase from any bank or other financing institution in the respective districts obligations with maturity not exceeding five years entered for the purpose of obtaining the working capital for any established industrial commercial business.

DIRECT LOANS.

They were also, authorised to make direct loans where established industrial commercial business was unable to obtain financial assistance on reasonable basis from usual sources. Where loans were made through a bank or other financing institution the credit bank was responsible for twenty per cent of any loss. President Roosevelt in a message estimated that 700 million dollars working capital was required for smaller industries employing 346,000 workers capable of employing 378,000 more.—Reuter.

BENGAL COUNCIL VOTES POLICE GRANT

Home Member Praises Work In Dangerous Crisis

CALCUTTA, March 20.

"I think nothing can beat the work that is done by them, (police) particularly in these days of dangerous crisis,—the work that is being done by them against the terrorists. Nothing can beat the work of the Bengali Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors in this respect." said the Home Member replying to the token cut in the police grant urging preferential employment of Bengalis as constables and officers.

The Home Member pointed out that there was no great enthusiasm on the part of Bengalis to be recruited as constables or in the lower rank of the police.

The motion was withdrawn and there and the entire demand of the Home Member for Rs. 208,30,000 for expenditure under the head of police was voted by the House

The House also passed the demand of Rs. 10,25,000 for Education (Reserved). It negatived the token cut of Mr. Abul Kasem, by 64 to 25 votes, stressing that the cost of Calcutta Police should not be a charge on the provincial revenue.—A. P.

HOUSE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA

Sequel To Alleged Find Of Revolvers

CALCUTTA, March 20

Following the searches of about a dozen houses this morning in North Calcutta, the special branch police took about half-a-dozen young men to the Intelligence Branch Headquarters for examination.

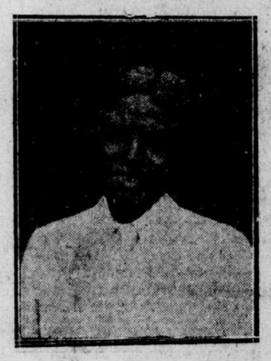
The searches are reported to have been made in connection with the find of 3 revolvers and cartridges from a house at Alambazar. (United Press).

J. P. C. TO BE APPROACHED?

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

The non-Moslem non-official members of the Central Legislature it is understood, are representing the Joint Parliamentary Committee for revision of the Communal Award.

They urge that for successful working of the new constitution it is necessary that communal peace and harmony should prevail in the country and all communities should approach the reforms without any prejudice.—United Press.



Dr. A. L. Nair, Proprietor of Messrs. N. Powell and Co., who died of heart failure on Monday Evening

Pt. SHYAM LAL NEHRU DEAD

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

The death took place this evening of Pandit Shyam Lal Nehru. He had a stroke of paralysis.

He leaves behind him his widow, Mrs. Uma Nehru, a son, who is in the army, and a daughter, Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, who is an advocate.—A.P.

(Pandit Shyam Lal Nehru was the newphew of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, and was prominent in the Non-co-operation days of 1920-22. He was arrested along with the whole Committee of the United Provinces Congress Committee in 1921 and served a term of imprisonment.

Pandit Shyam Lal Nehru was the manager of the "Independent" of Allahabad which was established by Pandit Motilal Nehru and edited by Mr. Syed Hossain.

When the Swaraj Party was formed after the Gaya Congress in 1923, Pandit Shyam Lal joined his illustrious uncle and was elected to the Legislative Assembly.

We regret his death and sympathise with the bereaved family.

STATISTICS OF DACOITIES

CALCUTTA, March 20

There has been a decrease in the number of dacoities in the province, partly due to greater vigilance on the part of the police. In the last week of February there were no less than 85 cases, while in the first week of March the number decreased to 36 and in the second week to 13.—A. P.

On Tuesday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,98,900.

MENACE OF MENINGITIS

More Cases Admitted Into Ahmedabad Municipal Hospital

EPIDEMIC SPREADS IN VILLAGES

AHMEDABAD, March 20.

Six new cases of meningitis were admitted to the Municipal Hospital in the last two days.

Combined with this the fact that the weather has been cloudy again, has given rise to fears that the disease is on the increase again.

There are also reports of the spread of the epidemic in the surrounding villages.

The President of the Local Board accompanied by Mr. Kikabhai, a Harijan leader, is touring the villages and lectures are being arranged to warn the villagers against gathering in large numbers in marriage parties and fairs.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

TSHEKEDI AND PRINCE.

GADERONE, (Beuchuanaland), March 20.

The reinstated chief Tshekedi to-day assured Prince George of Bamangwato, the tribes loyalty to the throne. Tshekedi presented the Prince a magnificent set of skins. The Prince warmly shook hands with the Chief to whom he gave a walking stock. The Prince also shook hands with Tshekedi's mother; Queen Semane who had sent a dramatic appeal to King George when her son was suspended.—Reuter's Special.

TRADE SAFEGUARDING BILL.

TOKIO, March 20.

Trade Safeguarding Bill has been passed by the lower House.—Reuter.

GOMEZ SERIOUSLY ILL.

PORT OF SPAIN, March 20.

News that the aged President Gomez, Dictator, Venezuela past quarter century, is gravely ill has stirred the large Venezuelan colony here including both loyalists and exiled rebels. Loyalists are anxious as Gomez's successor has not been nominated while rebels are sharpening swords and assembling in the secret belief that the death of Gomez expected hourly.—Reuter.

STAVISKY MYSTERY

PARIS, March 20.

A film taken at Chamonix at the time of Stavisky's death showing the swindler bleeding from the nose, mouth and chest created a sensation when shown before the Commission of Inquiry. One comissioner declared, bleeding could not be explained by shot through the temple and a number of others expressed doubts about police report that Stavisky committed suicide.

It is expected another 'post mortem' on Stavisky will be demanded.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND LEADERSHIP.

KARACHI, March 20.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Dock Workers' Union unanimously held that it is of late the sad experience of Labour that many so-called labour leaders who naturally belong to the capitalist class have been exploiting Labour for their own selfish ends. It is, therefore, resolved to abandon the idea of having leaders of this class and to confine offices of Labuor Organisations to pure labourers and thus safeguard their own interests. The meeting also confirmed the Managing Committee's resolution expressing no confidence in the Union's President, Mr. Narainda Anandji Bechar.

Irish Sweep Draw On Grand National

Fortune Smiles On Bombay Restaurant Man

LONDON, March 20.

£18,70,138 sterling in the prize fund of the Irish Sweep on the Grand National, the drawing of which began at Dublin this morning wil continue until Thursday. Altogether £30,00,140 sterling has been subscribed. The prize Fund is divided into 18 units of £100,000 sterling each namely, £30,000 Sterling for the first prizes, £15,000 for the second and £10,000 for the third.

Fifty-four horses figure in the draw of whch 20 have already been scratched. Fifty-one of these, if not running or not placed, receive £686-5-6. There will be 1,800 one-hundred-pound consolation prizes, apart from the horse draw and 10 residual prizes of £7,013 each.

Sweep Draw

ALPINE HUT, LH 69826, Dharamal Shivdevi Lalbhai Karorimal, Cap Merchant, 39 Indore.
EGREMONT, ED 36116, Desai Poonipostvesma, Barodili Taluka.
RUIN, XE 43144 Ruke, Income-tax Examiner, Hgolerahad (?Hyderabad) Sind.
THE ACE, LC 56321, Manu Milvapava, Naihati, 24 Parganas.
SOUTHERN HUE, LC 69841, Life Member of Library, Zaydeeyingana Association, Shwedagon Pagoda, Rangoon.
TRACADERO, BM-35425, Capitol, Care, Cafe Capitol, Bori Bunder, Bombay.
LONE EAGLE, MS-11209, Shein Upo, Range Officer, OR R. P. Hlegu, Insein.
CUSHENDALL: LT 88144, Twa Greeting Grinning Old Devils, Brewery House, Mandalay.
LAZY BOOTS: LT.74363, Mohamed Hassan Ali, 569, Sachirpir Street, Poona.
FRANCOLINO: NP 03536, Lorna, B.O.C., Syriam, Rangoon.
SORLEY BOY: ZT 23087, God is Truth, Benares.
BLUE PETER: NS 07499, Smiling NR Supply Depot, Kirkee and NT 85196, Optimist, Steel Brothers, Rangoon, and LH 40989, Malabu, Civil Hospital, Bhamo Burma.
LE FILS DELA LUNE: LL.64553, Emperitur, 35-A Old Nagpada, Bombay.
LEWES: XJ 18636, Britannia Club of Mainagar, First Marine Lines, Bombay. and BT 25769, Jangid Nicklings Ranga, Cafude Bazar, Jalna.
THERAS: LV 40545, Four Share, 11 Konzadan Tatmye QR Pasundaung, Rangoon.
HALF ASLEEP: LP.67004, Sunderpremi, Morobapox, Lind Road, Bombay.

Coolinolagh has been scratched from Grand National.

DELAYED BY FORTNIGHT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 20.

What with Ramnaomi and Id festivals besides Easter holidays and what with adjournments in the Assembly sitting owing to the deaths of Sir Thomas Ryan and Mr. MacKenzie the progress of the Finance Bill appears to be very much delayed and the Council of State for its part has adjourned until a date to be notified after the passing of the Finance Bill in the Assembly.

Meanwhile, all other legislative measures are held up including the States Protection Bill, the Factories Bill and the Tariff Bill.

SLOW PROGRESS

The Committee on Cotton Textile Protection Bill is making very slow progress. At this rate it is feared the Legislative Assembly will not be able to conclude the business of the session till April 20. In these circumstances the Government of India has been obliged to postpone the seasonal move to Simla by a fortnight. Formerly their intention was to leave by the end of the first week of April, but now the dates have been shifted to April 23.

NOTICE ON TRADE UNION WORKER

CALCUTTA, March 20

A notice, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 68 Cr. P. C. was served to-day on Mr. N. Duttama Jumder, General Secretary of the E. I. Railway Workers' Union Lilloah, requiring him to show cause why proceedings under Section 107 Cr. P. C. should not be taken against him.—(United Press).

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 20.

In the Third Division Northern Section of the League Football Match, Southport beat Walsall by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

NO SINGLE COMMUNAL WARDS

Karachi Corporation Reverses Its Previous Resolution

KARACHI, March 20.

The Karachi Corporation this evening reversed its previous resolution favouring constituting the whole city into single communal wards, as objections to single communal wards received from public bodies were overwhelming.

Mayor Jamshed Mehta before putting the resolution to vote emphasised the impracticability of single communal wards.—Associated Special.

VILLAGERS GIVE CHASE TO DACOITS

Daring Mail Robbery At Point Of Revolver

HABIGANJ, March 20.

A daring robbery took place this noon when the mails bound for Banichong within this Subdivision containing insured covers for Rs. 6,000 were looted at the point of revolvers.

One Satyen Roy is reported to have been apprehended with a loaded revolver in his possession and the entire amount of the booty has been recovered following the hot chase given by the villagers. Two other alleged accomplices of Satyen are not yet traced.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Habiganj visited the spot.

Vigorous police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

DISCHARGED, BUT REARRESTED

CALCUTTA, March 20.

Karunamoy Dutt who was arrested in connection with the find of arms at Faterbad in Chittagong, was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was rearrested under the Benga Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Gujarati knowing experienced accounts clerk. Please apply in own handwriting stating qualification and salary required to P.O. Box No. 362, Bombay. (2155).

Wanted—Architectural Draftsman, Surveyor, Typist and Tracer. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2158, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Graduates with B.T. as Teachers. Only experienced hands need appy with lowest terms to the Trustees Lilavanti High School 375-377, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (2159).

Wanted an efficient, intelligent, fast steno-typist for Delhi. Lodging free. Apply personally for test, 109A, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, between 9 and 11 morning, Friday and Saturday.

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. Wanted District Managers in Bombay Presidency. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial A. I. I. Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (2132)

Wanted a tailor for the Balmokand Khatri High School, Amritsar. Should be well up in up-to-date tailoring. Preference will be given to an educated man. Grade Rs. 45—3—60. Apply with testimonials & designs to:—Lala Bansi Dhar Kapur, Guru Bazar, Amritsar. 2149

Wanted Accountant, Cashier, Stenographer, Clerk for Limited Concern. Salary Rs. 100—70—50 respectively Royal Service Bureau. Meerut. (2150).

Wanted Salesmen for Bombay and Upcountry for batteries and flashlight cells. Apply with testimonials stating salary, previous and present activities Only experienced men in the line should need apply to Box 2147, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—On moderate Rent—Handsomely designed spacious Bungalow at Santa Cruz—compound Two Acres—Big beautiful garden —Health vigoratlng Screne Spring water—Besides Shed 100' x 35' useful for factory, cinema. Site lovely—Apply Khandwalla, Care India Bank. (2144).

To Be Let.—Shop with large show window and a large Office Room in the premises of the Regal Theatre, Apollo Pier Road Side with separate entrances. For terms, etc., apply Manager, Regal or Capitol Theatre.

16. APARTMENTS TO LET.

Airy well-lighted single, double and three-room apartments, baths attached and independent water supply, electric lights up-to-date sanitary system. Rent Rs. 8, 20, 30 healthiest locality and children's play ground in Cassum Mitha's new buildings near Lower Parel, B. B. Railway Station. Apply in premises or Phone No 20656 after 2 p.m. (2153).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

We want to help you?—Wanted— immediately: — Influential and well-to-do persons to work as Agents and Chief Agents for every Town and Village throughout India and outside on most liberal and lucrative terms. Special terms for Ladies, Schemes, a novelty unheard of it, an hour's interest at leisure, daily will bring you from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 a month plus Blessings from those whom you introduce to our schemes. Sure income without or with a little investment. The undersigned is touring round India with the All-India Touring Association which is here in Bombay and can be approached in the Tourist Car on the Station. Write for an appointment sharp to:—K. P. Shivdasani, Managing Director, the Golden Provident Funds Society, Ltd., H.O. Bunder Road, Karachi (8121).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwallor, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Use Kesh-Kala the champion Hair Lotion that never fails to give the desired youthful shade. Perry; Popular, Bombay. (2154)

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	— 114' — 0"
Length B.P.	— 108' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	— 22' — 0"
Depth (Mld)	— 10' — 0"
Max. draught	— 6' — 0"
Speed	— 12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.
Moulmein Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934.
8103

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted:—District Engineer for the Darbhanga District Board in place of permanent incumbent proceeding on two years' leave, on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to rule in force. The pay of the post is subject to 5 per cent temporary cut. Applicants must possess the necessary qualifications required under the rules published under the Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G., dated 20th December, 1901 as amended under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 1255 L.S.G.R., dated the 14th August, 1928 and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed "Application for the appointment of the District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials as required under the rules mentioned above together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applicants must state their ages, experience of District Board works, place of residence and whether free or not. The selected candidate will have to join at once. He shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent on his salary. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1934. V. Singh, Chairman. District Board, Darbhanga. Laheriasarai, the 15th March, 1934. (2122).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion

1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

THE PIONEER ALKALI WORKS LTD.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the members of the abovenamed Company under Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 fixed by the Liquidator for Friday the 30th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Room No. 33, second floor in Lawyers' Chambers at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, pursuant to my Notice, dated the day of February, 1934, will not be held that day as it is a Public Holiday. The said General Meeting will therefore be held on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1934, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the same place for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1934.

HARJIWANDAS B. MEHTA,
Liquidator.
2124

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
Insolvency No. 773 of 1933.

Re: EDGAR ADOLPHUS HIGGS, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Navar Mansion, Colaba Causeway, lately Insurance Manager in the Indian Cotton Company, Ltd. of Bombay, and since unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 22nd May, 1934, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 19th day of March 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
2126

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation, to consider the question of unemployment in the City and to devise ways and means to give the unemployed some immediate relief, a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.).

By Order of His Worship the,
Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 20th March, 1934.
2127.

S.S. "TOKIWA MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 19th instant from Japan via wayports and has been berthed in the Alexandra Dock No. 11. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

THE BASSEIN HIGH SCHOOL

The Bassein High School Committee has resolved to transfer its institution Bassein High School to the Bassein Education Society under promotion and to be registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. Notice is therefore hereby given that all persons having any claim or right or encumbrance against the said High School or Committee are requested to send in their claims within 8 days from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Bassein High School Committee at their Office at 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date, the said Bassein High School Committee and the said Bassein Education Society will proceed having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently shall be recognised.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1934.

SAMANT & CO.,
Attorneys for the Bassein High School Committee.
2133

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAWOOD CASSUM BEHRI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon without the Fort of Bombay on the East side of Gurupdeo Road in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 778 square yards or thereabouts and the southern limit of the said piece of land shall be one foot from the South wall of the said building agreed to be sold and which land or premises are bounded, on the east by the property of Bai Meherbai widow of Edulji Rustomji Cama, on the West by the Gurupdeo Road, on the North partly by a new Road and partly by a fountain belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on the South by the property of the Vendor and which said piece of land was till recently registered along with other adjoining land of the Vendor under the New Survey No. 371 and Cadastral Survey No. 643 of Mazagaon Division and now forms part of properties separately registered by the Collector of Bombay under Cadastral Survey No. 1/643 of Mazagaon Division and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes along with other properties of the Vendor under E ward Nos. 7791 (2), 7791 (3), 7802 and 7803, Street Nos. 249-251 and 253, 255 at 289, 81, 16 and 37-38 Gurupdeo Road.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1934.

R. E. PAPA & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2125.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1184 of 1933.

Messrs. MOTIBHAI PACHAN and CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
ODHAVJI ANANDJI and Others ..... Defendants
To.
ODHAVJI ANANDJI and HEMRAJ ANANDJI,
The Defendants Nos. 1 and 6 abovenamed.

The Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover inter-alia from you the sum of Rs. 3,646-11-0 with interest on Rs. 3,461-0-6 at the rate of 10 annas per cent. per month from the 7th day of July, 1933, till Judgment costs and further interest and TAKE NOTICE that this Court has fixed the 18th day of April, 1934, for hearing and final disposal of the suit and also TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 31st day of October, 1933.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
2128.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY LUXURIOUS FURNITURE, CHINESE, JAPANESE, BOHEMIAN AND DRESDENWARE, BRONZE STATUES, VASES, ETC., SUITABLE FOR PALACES AND BUNGALOWS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 25th March, 1934, at 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Wimbridge & Co.'s Show Rooms, Queen's Road, opposite Charni Road Station, a large variety of luxurious and plain furniture, consisting of richly carved swing, a Grand Father Clock, fitted wardrobes, Indian carved corner cabinets, dining tables and chairs, dressing tables, settees, sideboards, showcases, richly carved brackets, fancy electric table lamps, etc., also a large variety of valuable Chinaware consisting of large vases, assorted small vases, fruit bowls, wall plaques, statuettes and statuette groups, bronze statuettes and a large variety of Parian figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, BEING GHANICHABAUG, (CLOSE TO BELVEDERE BUNGALOW), AT MAROL ROAD, NEAR ANDHERI. AND OTHER PROPERTIES AT MULGAO, CONDITA, CHAKALA, BANDIVLI. MAROL AND MAJAS.

The undersigned will sell at Ghanichabaug, a mile from the Andheri Station, on the road to Marol Road, very valuable immovable properties, being GHANICHABAUG, and other properties, situate at MULGAO, CONDITA, CHAKALA, BANDIVLI, MAROL (Demli), and MAJAS. on SUNDAY, the 25th of March, 1934, at 4-0 p.m.

All the properties will be sold at the premises of Ghanichabaug, one after the other and if all lots are not sold that day, the lots unsold will be sold on SUNDAY, the 15th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. at the Ghanichabaug premises.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 13-19. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

PALACE
Near Byculla Station
Daily 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Special change for NAVROZ
Radio's Musical Comedy Drama
CUCKOOS
with
BERT WHEELER
ROB'T WOOLSEY
DOROTHY LEE

A HAPPY JAMSHEDI NAVROZE TO OUR PARSEE PATRONS!
THE CARLTON
invites you to see the most amazing jungle picture you've ever seen!
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"TARZAN
THE "FEARLESS"
out Tarzan's all previous Tarzan pictures
Thrills pile upon thrills! Wild jungle beasts in mortal combat with the super Ape-man!
"TARZAN
THE FEARLESS"
WITH
BUSTER CRABBE
(The most perfect specimen of manhood).

Commencing Saturday, 24th
SULOCHANA
IN
"MAGIC FLUTE"
or
"KHWAB-E-HASTI"
with
D. BILLIMORIA, RUSTOM IRANI, GHORY and HADI
Re-Directed in Sound
By
HOMI MASTER
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

2nd Week
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S SCREEN MASTERPIECE
PHANTOM
OF
THE HILLS
Starring
JAL
with
PANNA, SABITADEVI, NAYAMPALLY, ASOOJI, YAKUB
Directed by
Mr. EZRA MIR
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-30
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

SARASWATI'S
"BHAKTA PRALHAD"
Featuring
MASTER MOHAN
And
RATNAPRABHA
In
2nd Glorious Week.
At
KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR
DAILY at 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

FLAMING! GORGEOUS!! MAGNIFICENT!!!
Paramount Movietone's Stunt Production
THIEF OF BAGHDAD
Super Stunt Romance of the East
Featuring:—
MOTI, VIMLA, SIRAZ, IBRAHIM ALLI and MANSOOR
SAT., SUNDAY & WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 2-45 P.M.
DAILY THREE SHOWS:
5-15; 8 & 10-45
SEE & ENJOY TO-NIGHT
Story & Recording: Mr. K. B DESAI
Picturized: Mr. V. M. VYAS
Direction: Mr. D. N. MADHOK
ITS Surprising What
FLYING CARPET, AMARPHAL, MAGIC BOX, WONDERFUL CRYSTAL
MAGNETIC! APPEALING! ALLURING!
The Screen's Most Beautiful Romance Pictured Entirely in GORGEOUS COLOURS
SEE ALL THESE AT
KRISHNA
CINEMA
NEW CHARNI ROAD

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Teinan Maru	4364	7Mar.	20 Mar.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	5 April
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	Rs 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kolol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad
Sheth Todarmal Chimanlal Samal Bechar, Mill Agent, Baroda.
Toolsidas Kilachand Esqr., (Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd.), Bombay.
Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A. LL.B., (Baroda)
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons. Ltd., Bombay.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 will be allowed at 1 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 2 1/2 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application
W. G. GROUNDWATER,
Ag.-General Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud, 6, 1993
Muslim—Zilhez 5, 1352
Parsi—Meher 16, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 42m.
Sunset—6h. 50m.
Hightide—3-00, 10-05.
Lowtide—9-16, 24-48.

Jamsnedji Navroj, Public holiday Banks closed.

THURSDAY, Mar. 22.

Baby and Health Week Association, Annual General Meeting, 1st Floor, Secretariat, Lady Brabourne, presiding, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 24

Ram Navami: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with the English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

Y.M.C.A LECTURE

To-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Mr. S. Jepson, the Editor of The Illustrated Weekly of India, will give a lantern lecture on "The birth of an Illustrated Weekly" at the Y.M.C.A., Reynolds Road, Byculla. Sir Stanley Reed will preside.

GALA HOLIDAY OPENING

The REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent

(AIR-CONDITIONED)

TO-NIGHT 3 SHOWS AT: 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE FUNNIEST FULL-LENGTH COMEDY EVER DEVISED TO MAKE YOU HOWL!

Book Now & Avoid The Rush.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Viennese Nights". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
THE REGAL—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Wed
CAPITOL—"Girl of the Rio". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan The Fearless". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Wandering Jew". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Speed-Madness".
PALACE—"Secrets". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Hoopla". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hills". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Golden West". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Saint Tulsidas". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-15 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin. A Gujarati Play. 12 noon. Military Band Concert by the Band of the 2nd Battalion Sherwood Foresters. Close down 1-30 p.m.
5 p.m. Time Signal. The Station Orchestra. 6-30 p.m. Jamshedi-Navroz by A. K. Vesavewalla. 6-40 p.m. Indian vocal music. 7-30 p.m. Interval. 8 p.m. Empire Relay. 9 p.m. News and weather bulletin. 9-10 p.m. Newsreel by A. G. A. Norman. 9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Ben Band. Close down 11 p.m

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Trocadero Cinema Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. A pianoforte interlude.
8-45 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. Whither Britain? a talk by the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin
11 p.m. B B Dance Orchestra

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S.S. "London Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Anniversary of Mr. W. Q. Judge will be celebrated by The United Lodge of Theosophists at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. New members will be welcomed and there will be an interesting programme.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION "G" WARD DADAR

A meeting of the Council of Management of the National Association will be held in Khot Bldg., (1st floor) to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. when important questions will be considered.

"WAIL OF BIHAR."

A public meeting of the citizen of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) on the Chowpatty sands at 6-30 p.m when Sirdar Jamiat Singh will speak on. The Wail of middle classes in Bihar. Mr. P. R. Lele will preside.

"ID-NAVROZ"

The Persian Consulate will be closed on Wednesday on account of the "Id Navroz" The Persian Consul will receive friends and well-wishers as well as Persian subjects for the felicitations between 3 p. m. and 6 p. m. on that day.

MATINEE AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m The CAPITOL BOOK NOW PLANS OPEN

SPECIAL PARSI HOLIDAY (NAVROZ) ATTRACTION

The Vibrant. Flaming, Exotic, Belle

DOLORES DEL RIO

IN RADIOS COLOURFUL ROMANCE

"GIRL OF THE RIO"

with LEO CARRILLO

Also a film of THE GIRL GUIDES' RALLY Showing LADY BRABOURNE'S enrolment.

A Pro-phy-lac-tic TOOTH BRUSH will outlast 3 ordinary brushes

SAVE MONEY

buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic

Mr. Karsandas Mulji, the great social reformer, whose centennary is being celebrated all over India.

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVITIES

Governor's Tribute To Useful Social Work In City

WILL "GOOD OLD BOMBAY" GIVE EXTRA HELP THIS YEAR?

Some of the feats of the physical activities of the Y.M.C.A Welfare Centres and Playgrounds were shown to the Governor of Bombay, who was the principal guest, on Tuesday evening, in the "At Home" given in his honour by the management of the Y.M.C.A.

After a long programme of physical exercises was gone through, Hon. Mr. Justice K. Barlee, the President, in welcoming the guests said, last year they lost Rs. 8,000 in subscriptions as the amount fell short by that figure, while the Procter Branch lost Rs. 7,000, owing to the reduction in the number of boarders.

Continuing he said, in the past their predecessors decided that young men of Bombay could be best helped by the provision of ample hostel accommodation, and through the generosity of the public and the assistance of Government, they erected four splendid hostels, which could accommodate nearly 180 men. "Now our main trouble," added the President, "is that we are responsible for their upkeep, ground rent, taxes, etc.,—now heavy items—and we cannot keep them all full at the same time.

SOURCE OF ANXIETY.

In consequence they are a continual source of anxiety. Of course they have their ups and downs, e.g, Student and Byculla Branches were full last year and remain full to-day, but at Central and Procter Branches, many rooms remained empty throughout the year. The factors contributing to these fluctuations, we cannot control.

TOO MUCH ACCOMMODATION.

I am telling you this because I think it is right that you and the public, who subscribe to our funds should understand our difficulties and know that our overdraft and constant hard-up-ness are not due to extravagance. They are not entirely due to the depression though, no doubt, subscriptions were much larger in the boom period. But the principal cause of our difficulties is that we have too much hostel accommodation and our aim is to reduce it by disposing of a building or part of a building.

This, however, is not immediately possible and for the present we have to economise in other directions.

PLACE FACTS BEFORE PUBLIC.

Proceeding, the speaker said:—"Mr. Bryant believes, and I think, he is right that we have only to put our difficulties before the public to have them removed. Objections come at once from many quarters to any changes in Central, which has provided a home for so many young Englishmen on their first arrival in Bombay, and those interested in students are up in arms to defend the Students' Hostel. They will hardly let us look into it, and if we do away with Procter, what shall we do with the apprentices, who are, perhaps, the most needy of the people whom we help?

APPEAL TO GOOD, OLD BOMBAY.

So, in the end, we come to the good, old Bombay public for a little extra help this year, and I am sure, we shall not ask in vain. That is all I have to say, Your Excellency, and I must thank you and our other guests for having put up with me for so long."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor, in the course of his reply, said:—

"The Report for the year has revealed the close co-operation, which exists between the work here and the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. in the homeland. The continued help received from England may be taken as an earnest of goodwill that augurs well for the maintenance of co-operation between the two countries in the future. At the present juncture of affairs such fellow-feeling is particularly happy; and the whole tone of your Annual Report is resonant of harmonious work amongst divergent interests.

In these days when so much is thought, said and written about Uplift, a daily average of 200 men and boys in your Night Schools betokens a recognised boon to the neighbourhoods concerned, and provides a potential example that others may follow. The three play grounds present a pleasing picture with their daily attendance of over 1,000 young people.

A HAPPY BLEND.

Your Institution seems to have a happy way of blending together the different activities of life. I notice that side by side with games you have lectures, side by side with a gramophone you have music classes, side by side with dramas you have debates. You pay attention to the sick, and you help one and another to tide over difficult times or overcome hard problems in their lives. An average monthly attendance of nearly 38,000 individuals enjoying your social welfare is a telling tribute to the efficacy of the service rendered. The fact that part anyhow of your social work is in areas where industrial workers are congregated, may be a matter of great consequence to the wellbeing of this City.

TWO "SINE-QUA-NONS."

One can well realize that all the different works embraced in your programme, or alluded to in your Report, connote two "sine-qua-nons." The first is personnel, the second finance. Being still new to Bombay, I have not yet as much personal acquaintance with individual workers, as I shall hope to acquire by degrees.

The Y.M.C.A. is not alone in this difficulty of balancing the budget! If every giver would rise to the occasion and give just something over the usual, the Hon. Treasurer's optimism may rest on its laurels—for another year! In any case, the usefulness of the Y.M.C.A. as the closing paragraph of your Report, Sir reminds us, cannot be measured by money, though the activities may fluctuate in extent and variety according as funds rise or fall."

The first session of the All-India Palliwal Jain Mahasabha will be held on the 29th and 30th inst. at Mahabirji "Chandan village", under the presidentship of Jati Bhusar Seth Gopi Lal Rajoriya, Penchi.

GUILTY PLEA AT SESSIONS

European Manager Gets Two Years For Forgery And Cheating

Edward Hartwell James, a European, who pleaded guilty yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court to the charges of forgery, using a forged document as genuine and cheating was sentenced to 2 years' R. I. and Rs. 1,000 fine in default 6 months more.

Accused was manager of Messrs Marshall & Co.

Framji Pirojshaw Commissariat, an ex-Share Broker also pleaded guilty to the same charges. His offence was in respect of Port Trust Bonds of Rs. 10,000 entrusted to him by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors.

He was sentenced to an aggregate term of three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 in default further imprisonment for six months.

"SONS OF THE DESERT"

Mid-Week Change At The Regal

When a husband tries to deceive his wife, he is almost certain to become involved in a series of difficulties. This is especially true if he is assisted in his fabrications by one as dumb as Stan Laurel, who, with his side-splitting eye-brow—raising partner, Oliver Hardy, is seen in their latest Hal Roach—M.-G.-M. feature-length comedy, 'Sons of the Desert" showing at the Regal from to-day. Assisted by a notable cast including Charley Chase a star in his own right; Mae Busch, Dorothy Christy and Lucien Littlefield, a situation of wife-deception is turned into a screamingly funny picture that ably colours the mirth-provoking antics of the steller comedy team

Stan and Oliver find that even though they have sworn to attend the convention of their lodge in a distat city, they are faced by the strenuous and pugnacious objections of Hardy's wife. A serious illness is invented by the boys and Laurel is commissioned to find a doctor who will prescribe a trip to Honolulu as the only sure cure.

Their return home results in even more difficulties than their attempts to get away. On arrival, the two find that the vessel they are supposed to be returning on has sunk and that, while no passengers have been lost, they are being brought back on another boat due to arrive a day later.

How they come out of this mess and the trials and tribulations that result from their attempts to extricate themselves, brings the film to a climax that would make a red riot look like a Sunday school picnic.

DR. A. L. NAIR: AN APPRECIATION.

Z. A. B. writes:—

I knew Dr. Nair through my revered teacher, Mr. C. F. Andrews. Once I had also a long talk with him about Buddhism and he was glad to hear from me that such of the present-day Mussalmans as have received true religious education and believe in the fundamental unity of all religions, had come to regard Buddha as a Prophet of God. Similarly, when I mentioned to him that I had translated Mr. Andrews's lecture on Buddhism and that it had also appeared in an Urdu monthly, he was mightily pleased and at once expressed his desire to publish the same in the form of a pamphlet at his own expense. This I am relating just to show how keenly he was interested in the spread of Buddhistic ideas.

Every body who has read the news of his sudden death is extremely grieved at it. I think this is a testimony to the love which he had inspired among his fellow-men. In Persian literature four beautiful lines have been written by that great seer, Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi. His ideal in life is described in the following quatrain and I quote it because it is wholly applicable to Dr. Nair:—

Dost Thou remember that at the time of Thy birth,
All were laughing but Thou alone wast weeping?
Live Thy life in such a way that at Thy death,
All may weep but Thou alone mayst feel happy.

This happiness to which the great sage of Konia (Asia Minor) has referred, can be earned only by doing good acts and by serving God through serving humanity. And Dr. Nair was a true servant of humanity.

May his soul rest in peace!

TO SWELL H. O. H. FUND

Medicos Go Round City To Collect

QUAINT PROCESSION OF LORRIES & DECORATED CARS

A long procession of lorries followed by decorated cars, displaying placards bearing the slogan. "A well-equipped hospital is the best Insurance policy" and such-li inscriptions organised by the medical students of Bombay, started from Apollo Bunder at 9 a.m. yesterday, with intent to collect money in aid of the hospital.

There were nearly 300 students in number of all denominations, boys and girls, each bearing a box in hand, stopping very pedestrian they met and begging for money, holding up every car that came in their way, to the surprise of its occupants, and imploring them to do their bit, boarding trams and getting down, so that not one passer-by walked past them unassailed, or without putting a coin or two into the jingling box.

The pageant included among its features, the mediveal warrior armed cap-a-pie, the antique arab dressed in loose garments, the squint-eyed buffoon decked in fantastic colours and a variety of other quaint characters.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, together with His Executive Councillors and Ministers, met the pageant opposite the Secretariat, at about 10-30 in the morning, and expressed his appreciation of the zealous enthusiasm displayed by the medical students.

Leaving Apollo Bunder, the pageant passing the Taj and the Majestic Hotels, proceeded to Ballard Estate and thence via Sir Pirozeshah Mehta, Hornby and Mayo Roads, to the Secretariat. Passing by Flora Fountain it went on to Bori Bunder, Crawford Market, Zaveri Bazaar, Sheikh Memon Street and Bhendi Bazaar and finally proceeded to the Grant Medical College.

After an interval for lunch, the pageant proceeded by Grant and Charni Roads Girgaum, Thakurdwar and Princess Street, through Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Sandhurst and Parel Roads, and from thence back to the College, where it terminated after covering the major part of the city.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ACTIVITIES

Record Of Useful Work Done In 1933

The Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association have issued the fifth annual report of the Association for the year ended 31st December 1933, from which it appears that during the year under review 47 meetings of the Committee and 32 meetings of different sub-committees were held. The resume of the work done during the year makes interesting reading.

The Report deals with company matters the affairs of as many as 24 companies have been dealt with. The public statements issued by the Association in connection with the objectionable features in the prospectuses of several new companies as well as the narration of the work done in connection with Currimbhoy crisis are the attractive features of this part of the Report.

It also gives report of matters of general interest dealt with during the year. These include the Committee's representations on the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank of India Act Amendment Bills, their representation to the Tariff Board regarding protection to the Indian Steel Industry, mutual insurances of Bombay mills, income tax tribunals and several other items.

MARWARI WAYLAID AND ROBBED

Three Muslim Accused Remanded To Custody

Deepchand Gyanmal, a Marwadi moneychanger, was the victim of a highway robbery, that took place on Monday night at Dongri. The Marwadi, who was carrying a bag, containing cash worth Rs. 139, was proceeding along Sandhurst Road at 8 p.m. when he was waylaid by three Muslims who threatened violence, if he did not hand them over the bag. After he was robbed, the Marwadi raised an alarm, and one of the assailants was arrested by some pedestrians. Two others were arrested by the Dongri Police on Tuesday morning.

Gulam Mohamed, Fakira Sherkhan and Abdul Raheman, the three arrested men were placed before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, and were remanded to police custody till March 29.

HIGH COURT SENSATION

Judge Issues Warrant For Arrest Of Accused On Bail

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court Sessions issued a warrant to arrest Husain Musa, an accused who was on bail and did not appear when his case was called on for trial.

Protest Against "Pearson's Weekly" Article

Under the Presidency of Moulana Moulvi Al-Haj Hazi Mohammed Habibullah Sahib a public meeting of the Musalmans was held at the Royapettah Juma Mosque on Friday the 16th March, at 9 p.m. to protest against the publications of the cartoon of the Holy Prophet of Islam (May peace be on him) in issue of "Pearson's Weekly of the 10th February. 1934. Mr. Mohammad Abdul Latif Farooki, Editor, the Azad Hind (Urdu Daily), Madras, and Hakim, Abul Faiz Mohammad Sulaiman Saheb made very effective speeches the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

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PATHE has pleasure in announcing that they will be giving a benefit show for this fund on March 28th at 10 p.m. when His Excellency Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne have kindly consented to be present. The picture to be shown will be "TO-NIGHT IS OURS" with FREDRIC MARCH and CLAUDETTE COLBERT.

SATURDAY NEXT.

A TWO-GUN HERO FIGHTS HIS WAY TO A GIRL'S HEART IN

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1934

BEARING OTHERS' BURDENS

The expenditure on the Army in India—it is somewhat misleading to call it the Indian Army—is and has long been so unconscionably heavy that official apologists are hard put to it to conceal the real causes of such expenditure and to resort to various pleas to justify it. Sir P. Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, declared in the Council of State, on Monday, that communal differences in the country are to a great extent responsible for the size of Government's military budget. This attempt to make capital of the communal problem, which is itself largely the creation of Government's own policy, will not deceive any sincere critics even among Britishers. If peace and security for India were the only factor determining the size of the Army in India, half the size would have been more than enough. But the whole world knows by now that the so-called Indian Army has long been maintained at enormous cost to India mainly to serve the purposes of British Empire. The Capitation Tribunal's findings are but a faint recognition of this historic fact. It is not for nothing that Government still refuse to publish the full text of the Tribunal's report, especially the dissenting minutes of Sir Shadilal and Sir Mohammad Sulaiman.

Facts For C.in-C.

A few opinions of responsible non-Indians on this point might interest Sir Philip. The well-known book "The Failure of Lord Curzon" contains the following illuminating remarks:

"It may be alleged that the present Indian army is not in excess of Indian requirements. The London "Standard" disposed of this assertion with succinct clearness a few months ago. 'Ladysmith,' it wrote, 'we should remember, was defended mainly by regiments which had been embarked in India. It was an Indian general, commanding native troops from India, who relieved the Legations at Peking; and it was from native regiments that our Chinese contingent of occupation was supplied. Since the beginning of the war in South Africa more than 13,000 British officers and men had been sent to that country from India, and they were accompanied by over 9,000 natives, principally followers and attendants. To China there were forwarded from India 1,300 British officers and men, some 20,000 native troops, and 17,500 native followers. Such is the scale, on which India, at the shortest notice and 'without dislocating' her establishments, can contribute towards the military capabilities of the Empire 'beyond her own frontiers'.' That is just it. India, starving India, is being used to feed, train and equip great bodies of troops for employment outside India."

Even an Imperialist like Sir Valentine Chirol felt constrained to admit:

"It is no secret that the Government of India have frequently remonstrated in vain when India has been charged full measure and overflowing in respect of military operations in which the part borne by her has been governed less by her own direct interests than by the necessity of making up with the help of Indian contingents the deficiencies of our military organizations at home"

The point is perhaps best clinched by the following written by none other than the Government of India themselves:

"The Imperial Government keeps in India and quarters upon the revenues of that country as large a portion of its army as it thinks can possibly be required to maintain its dominion there; that it habitually treats that army as a reserve force available for imperial purposes; that it has uniformity detached European regiments from the garrison of India to take part in Imperial wars whenever it has been found necessary or convenient to do so; and, more than this, that it has drawn not less freely upon the native army of India, towards the maintenance of which it contributes nothing, to aid in contests outside of India with which the Indian Government has had little or no concern."

Premier's Testimony

We thank the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" for these apt quotations and also for the following from the present Premier. Referring to "the epoch of bombastic Imperialism at the expense of India he said:

"It is unspeakably mean of us to place the burden on the Indian's back simply because he must bear any load we put upon him. Nine-tenths of the charge of the Army in India is an Imperial charge. Canada, South Africa, and Australia should bear it as much as India. It is a piece of the most bitter cynicism to find the Imperial doors of our colonies shut in the faces of these poor people, who bear such an inordinate share of the cost of Imperial maintenance, and at whose expense these Dominions are protected from the fear of war. If £18,000,000 of the Army charges were met by the whole Empire we might look the Indian taxpayer in the face as honest men. At present we cannot do so."

The Commander-in-Chief should study his facts better before he makes another speech in the Legislature. He said in the Council of State that it was a great thing to receive £1,500,000 from Britain as Imperial contribution to the Indian defence, as determined by the Capitation Tribunal. But that amount is not even one-tenth of what Mr. Ramsay MacDonald thought equitable in his non-ministerial days. And this contribution may be used as a means to perpetuate the British element in the "Indian Army". Moreover, despite this contribution, the Army expenditure in India is ruinously heavy. Whatever Government may say to justify it, the country will not be satisfied till the expenditure is reduced by about a half, till the whole Army is Indianised and till it is controlled by a responsible Minister. Self-Government without control of the Army is self-deception.

Blow To India's Sugar Industry

The persistence of the Government of India in forcing an excise duty on the nascent indigenous sugar industry in the teeth of country-wide protests, in which practically all the provincial Legislative Councils have joined, raises the question whether the plea of the Finance Member that revenue considerations have prevailed with Government in imposing the burden can be accepted at its face value or whether there has been any other factor working behind the official move. The public are obliged to ask this question, because weeks before the disclosure of the official intention to tax the indigenous industry, the spokesmen of certain British interests in this country, had strongly urged the Government of India, at the last annual meeting of the Federation of European Chambers of Commerce, to remove the surcharge on the imports of foreign sugar in India. This move on the part of European merchants was viewed by the people of this country as entirely anti-Indian, inasmuch as the removal of the surcharge would have the effect of depriving the indigenous sugar industry of the measure of protection accorded to it after years of popular agitation in the country and would lead to a fresh dumping of foreign sugar in the land to the detriment of the local industry. It is well-known that the object of the section of European interests concerned in this matter is to preserve intact their gains from the carrying and import trade and so any diminution in imports of foreign sugar means so much loss of these "gains" for them. It seems hardly any concern of theirs that the indigenous industry may be crippled by their moves.

However, one cannot blame these trading circles, if they look more to their own interests than to the interests of the people amongst whom their lot is cast. But the Government of India should put the interests of the people of this country above all other interests and it is a matter of surprise as well as regret that they should ignore the universal protests that are being lodged against their policy of burdening the indigenous industry. In this connection, we are amazed to read on the authority of Reuter's correspondent at The Hague that talks have been in progress, between British textile interests and Dutch sugar interests, to promote a larger flow of imports of British textiles into Java 'in exchange for increased facilities for imports of Java sugar into India'. We reproduce below the text of a message from Reuter's correspondent at The Hague published by the "Manchester Guardian" and other English newspapers last month:—

"The Hague, Feb. 15.—Neither the British Government nor the Dutch Government, Reuter learns here, has yet broached the question of Lancashire's obtaining import facilities for textiles into the Dutch East Indies in return for increased imports of Java sugar into the United Kingdom. (This question was raised in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when Mr. Colville, Secretary for the Overseas Trade Department, stated that arrangements to this end had been informally suggested.) Through informal channels, however, negotiations in the form of informatory discussions have already been going on.

"Another report received here raises the question of increased imports of English textiles into Java in exchange for sugar import facilities into British India. This would be welcomed in Holland, as British India is the natural market for Java sugar. That market has, however, been endangered by India's present self-supporting policy and the high import duty.

"It is feared, therefore, that such a scheme would encounter many difficulties, as under it benefit for Lancashire could only be obtained by concessions in British India. More is hoped, therefore, from direct negotiations between Britain and Holland to give Lancashire a better outlet in the Dutch East Indies and Java sugar a better outlet into England. Imports of bleached goods from England into the Dutch East Indies fell from 20,000,000 yards in 1930 to 5,000,000 in 1932, while the figures for Japan rose from 8,000,000 in 1930 to 90,000,000 in 1932.—Reuter."

It is obvious from the above message that these Anglo-Dutch talks have been conducted with the full knowledge of the British Government and possibly with every sympathy and encouragement from the latter. The people of India would like to know whether these secret pourparlers between British textile and Dutch sugar interests, aiming at securing larger imports of Java sugar into India, in return for increased imports of British textiles into Java, were within the knowledge of the Government of India and, if so, whether the imposition of the excise duty, which will have the effect of giving Java sugar "import facilities" which it is seeking, has had any relation to the pourparlers. The negotiations between the British and Dutch interests have very much the appearance of an attempt to sacrifice the Indian sugar industry for the benefit of Lancashire. We cannot believe that the Government of India would knowingly be a party to such a move. But, in the vital interests of this country, it is necessary that they should disclose to the people how much knowledge they have had of the move contemplated at the Hague. Mr. Mody's friends in Lancashire, too, owe an explanation to India in this matter, which, we hope, will be promptly and unequivocally forthcoming. In any case, the Government of India must realise that the entire country views with the greatest suspicion their latest move in regard to the sugar industry and only a complete withdrawal of the obnoxious excise duty will allay the fears in the minds of the people that the Government's hands have not been quite free in the matter, but have been forced by interests who would like to see Indian nascent and rapidly growing industry strangled beyond recovery.

JOURNALISM ABROAD

British Journalists Want, 5-Day Week And Minimum Wage

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

According to reports current in Fleet Street, secret discussions have been taking place in London during the past week regarding the possibility of launching a national daily newspaper pledged to support the British National Government. A group of prominent members of Parliament and supporters of the Government are said to be responsible for the project. Already the first steps have been taken towards the appointment of a Minister of Propaganda as a means of helping the National Government. The Prime Minister, it is believed, shares the view that the Government's achievements have not been properly advertised and the name of Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General, has been mentioned as one who could adequately handle the intensive propaganda necessary to sell the good deeds of the Government. The idea is that the new daily should start with a National Government policy, but should subsequently adopt a Conservative tone if, and when, the country returns to party government. Ample funds are said to be available for establishment from influential circles in which the project has been favourably received. Opinion in Fleet Street, according to "World's Press News", however, is sceptical whether such a venture could succeed.

THE RIGA FACTORY

The value of the London "Times" reports from Russia were discussed in the House of Commons during the week, when Sir M. McKenzie Wood mentioned that he did not think it consistent with the dignity of the "Times", which has no correspondent in Moscow, to take its information second hand, from places like Riga. He had been informed, he said, that the reason was because there was censorship in Moscow, but it was exactly the same censorship that obtained to-day in Berlin and Rome. The question arose out of the Anglo-Russian herring agreement. If, it was stated, an agreement like this was to work, there must be amicable arrangements with Russia, and in that respect the Press of Great Britain was not doing what it could. The Duchess of Atholl said that though the "Times" correspondent might live in Riga, he sent to his paper translations of all the most important decrees issued by the Soviet Government. He went to the most reliable sources for his information, and it was more authoritative than if the telegrams were sent from Moscow, where they would be censored. Mr. Boothby asked whether the Duchess of Atholl had compared information given by the "Times" under present conditions with information got by American correspondents and sent to New York newspapers.

JOURNALISTS' DEMANDS

Proposals for higher wages, shorter working hours and longer holidays figure prominently in the notices of motion for hearing at the National Union of Journalists' Annual Delegate Meeting to be held from March 29 to March 31. One of the branches will raise the question of three weeks annual holiday for all provincial journalists and a similar point regarding London suburban newspapermen will be raised by a London branch. This branch will also submit a motion regarding higher wages for the London suburbs. Another branch has suggested a minimum wage of £7-7s a week for journalists in the London postal area and £6-6s for the Metropolitan area. A five-and-a-half day week and a five-day week respectively will be proposed by the London South-Western and Bournemouth branches. The Newcastle branch has proposed that the Union should associate itself with the petition to the Home Secretary regarding the creation of a State Register for journalists. Alternatively, it is suggested that the Union should send a similar deputation of its own with a view to impressing the Home Office with the desirability of a such course.

A number of important changes have been made in the "News-Chronicle" (London) Editorial staff Mr. Gerald Barry, formerly Editor of the "Week-end Review" which has been merged into the "New Statesman and Nation," has been appointed Feature Editor, in succession to Mr. W. Ebbutt, who is retiring. Mr. Ebbutt has spent fifty years in journalism, having previously been on the staff of the "Star" and "Morning Leader." Mr. Barry has commenced contributing a weekly article to the "News-Chronicle" under the title "To-day and To-morrow." It is also reported that Mr. Tangye Lean, the novelist, and former Editor of the "Isis," of Oxford, is shortly to join the "News-Chronicle" as leader writer, while Mr. Stuart Gelder and Mr. J. Geery are additions to the reporting staff.

Beginning with the April issue "Life and Letters" previously published by the "Statesman and Nation" Publishing Co. Ltd., will be taken over by Jonethan Cape Ltd., and will be published monthly instead of quarterly. The journal will be entirely remodelled, and will be edited by Mr. Hamish Miles, in succession to Mr. Desmond MacCartny. The new price is two shillings instead of two shillings and six pence, and a monthly minimum size of 128 pages is guaranteed.

POLITICAL HANDBOOK

The 1934 edition of the "Political Handbook of the World' just published, contains a full and de-

(Continued on Page —

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MISREPRESENTING CONGRESS

Sir Maurice Hayward, who retired as Home Member of the Government of Bombay some years ago, was not particularly noted for sympathy with Indian aspirations. It is not, therefore, surprising that he should, in his speech to the Conservative India Committee, have grossly misrepresented the Congress. He said that the Congress had consistently opposed the recent "democratic reforms." He raised the question whether "the small Extremist party would capture the machine and use it for its own purposes to the detriment of the great masses of population" and answered it, to his own satisfaction, in the negative, "in view of the composition of the proposed legislatures, the extension of franchise recommended, and the spirit of self-reliance that was increasingly manifest in the general population."

MORE SAFEGUARDS.

Such a farrago of nonsense may pass muster with the sort of audience that Sir Maurice addressed. But anyone who knows anything about the subject knows that the White Paper "reforms" are anything but "democratic" depriving as they do the representatives of the people of any effective control in vital matters such as army and finance and currency and exchange. And when Sir Maurice says that the "Extremist Party" will not be able to capture the machinery, he condemns the scheme out of his own mouth. For, he admits, thereby that the composition of the legislature, the restricted character of the franchise and the special powers of the Governors will make it impossible for any progressive party to safeguard and promote the interests of the vast majority of poor people. To make this doubly sure and to preserve the dominance of the Bitish element Sir Maurice Hayward demands further safeguards "in the directions recommended by the Indian Police Association."

UNFORTUNATE DECISION.

It is unfortunate that the Bihar Government have summarily turned down the sound suggestion of certain members of the Legislative Council to establish land-mortgage banks to provide long-term loans to those victims of the Earthquake, who need to rebuild their houses or reclaim their agricultural lands. Land-mortgage banks are a necessity even in normal times, and they are essential in any large scheme of reconstruction. The loans that the Government have so far decided to give are utterly inadequate and the people cannot accept Government's stereotyped assurance that they are doing all that is possible to help the distressed people. Their assurances will be judged by the actual relief they give and not by their intentions to do all that is possible.

OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE.

Members of the Legislative Assembly have so little control over Government that they have often to content themselves with making academic speeches and bringing popular grievances and their own criticism to the notice of the official members present. They, therefore, naturally, feel sore when many of the official members are repeatedly absent from their seats even when vital questions are being discussed. Several non-official members bitterly complained on Monday that such absence reduced a debate to a mere farce and brought Parliamentary government itself into disrepute. It was a frivolous excuse that the officials were overworked. Their attendance in the Assembly is not the least important part of their work. The President hoped that there would be no further cause for complaint. We shall see, if the official members concerned behave better in the future.

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

Very grave allegations were made by Mr. S. C. Mitra in the Legislative Assembly against the conduct of certain soldiers posted in the Midnapore district and Contai sub-division in Bengal. The allegations are also specific and, therefore, can easily be verified or refuted. Mr. Mitra actually quoted the names of the parties concerned and said that in many cases the allegations included "inhuman treatment for the people who refused to salute the Unon Jack under compulsion." He cited instances of alleged wanton destruction of property and even outrages on women. Many of these allegations have been made for a long time publicly. But Government do not seem to have cared to make due inquiries into them. It would be in their own interests to make prompt inquiries into all bona-fide allegations by responsible parties and then either contradict them or bring proved culprits to book.

PERMISSIBLE HOPES

The abolition of the Town Duty on raw cotton imported into the City of Bombay is now a settled fact. And it is permisssible to hope that this step, together with the reduction of the freight and handling charges by the G. I. P. Railway and the Bombay Port Trust, will go a fair way in preventing the diversion of trade from the City. But will these measures go long enough? And what about compensation to the Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipality for foregoing the proceeds of the Town Duty? These questions still need to be asked. The question of diversion of Bombay's trade is naturally bound up with measures that may be taken by the Kathiawar ports to safeguard their own interests. Cut throat competition must, of course, be avoided and this was one of the questions discussed by the Governor of Bombay with the Government of India. He is not yet in a position to indicate at present any definite results accruing from the discussion. But it should not be difficult to bring about an understanding on this point between all the parties concerned.

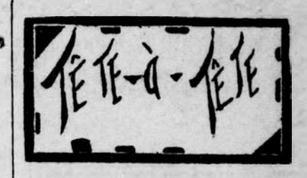
VERBAL SYMPATHY.

It was hoped, while the proposal to abolish the Town Duty was being discussed in Bombay, that the City would receive some relief from the Government of India. But in his speech at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Governor of Bombay stated with unusual candour that the representatives to the Government of India "seem unlikely to obtain anything more tangible than an expression of sympathy." It appears that conversion of loans at lower interest would be the chief means of making good the loss sustained by the Bombay Government and the Corporation. It is some relief that there is to be no further taxation at present. One may also hope that Bombay's improved trade will in a variety of ways benefit both the Government and the Corporation.

Press Views

A Stupid Question

"Shall Britain quit India?" Asks Sir Henry Page-Croft in the obliging columns of the "Daily Mail. Why does he not read the White Paper for answer? But it is no use wasting words on men who have chosen to play the part of the villain of the old drama. They do not believe what they say. The world is only a stage to them; and it must be conceded that they are playing their part well. Everything tends to indicate that, by bustle and bluster, they have succeeded in terrifying a great many ignorant men and women of their country, —"Forward."



The pageant of medicos in aid of H. O. H. which raided the Secretariat and mobbed the Governor was a grand success. Addressing them in the presence of Ministers and Executive Councillors Lord Brabourne said: "If you show the same amount of enthusiasm to the public as you exhibited at the Secretariat, your boxes are sure to be filled to overflowing."

Why should not the Ministers and Executive Councillors also take the tip! in view of the attenuated finances of the Presidency?

* * * *

A Secretariat pageant will be a paying proposition. The following hints may be adopted.

(1) Minister Cooper in Nurse's uniform with cash box earmarked for hospitals.

(2) Minister Kambli with sample bottles of gin bottles which he exhibited at the Legislative Council, with the slogan "Drink more and abolish mass illiteracy."

Sir Ghulam Hussein in the role of an estate agent and land broker for the Back Bay and Sukkur plots.

But the difficulty is who is to bell?

Certainly not the Home Member!

* * * *

A Reuter cable says that the report that Frau Segar had been arrested as a hostage for the return of her husband, Herr Gerhardt, ex-Socialist member of the Reichstag, to Germany, has been corrected by an authoritative statement to the effect that she voluntarily entered the Roslau concentration camp, "as a protection against kidnapping threats."

Something like our local lambs entering the Bandra butchery. What!

* * * *

According to the Home Member only seven were deemed entitled to "A", class and only 386 for "B" class treatment, out of a total of 14,731 persons convicted for offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement during 1932-33. The crimes of the fourteen thousand and odd "politicals",—among whom, no doubt, there were a good proportion of university men—were so black, indeed, that they were deserving of no better treatment than the ordinary cut throat or thief. A cheque-forger is entitled to greater consideration than such pestilential fellows.

* * * *

There seems to be a healthy competition among the Indian provinces as to which of them would make the rapidest progress backwards in the matter of literacy. Our own province gives the best indication of winning this unique race.

* * * *

The total expenditure on primary education in 1932-33 was down by 13 lakhs in comparison with the previous year's total, while the number of schools also decreased by 133 and the number of pupils by 3,449. At this rate, it should not take very long to reach the goal.

* * * *

Following the break-down of the Anglo-Japanese talks, there is renewed alarm in England of impending wide-spread distress in Lancashire and the call is being made for further export facilities for Lancashire. Mody, Mudaliar and Co., must hasten to the rescue, and save Lancashire for India at any cost.

* * * *

Mr. Shohet speaking at the Indian League of Nations' debate, said: "Hitlerism was a sickly child born of sickly parents".

Mr. Shohet has not said that meningitis has travelled to Ahmedabad via Germany. Anyhow it seems certain the 'sickly child' won't be cured unless and until the Dictator calls back the Jew doctors now seeking refuge in Bombay.

* * * *

Mr Mitra complained in the Assembly that "the Commander-in-Chief never attended, the Assembly now".

The C.-in-C. is right. Why should he waste his precious time in listening to stereotyped speeches? Has he not to attend to the more important task of seeing that the British troops are at their proper strength to prevent the Indian people from "flying at each other's throats", as he terms it?

Hammond & Sykes Paper Advocates

"If Majorty Decide Not To Have Us, We Are Finished In India"

CHURCHILL & DIEHARDS WARNED AGAIN

LONDON, March 20.

Sir Laurie Hammond (ex-Governor of Assam) speaking at Marylebone declared that the present diehards cheerfully voted the Act introducing democracy in India in 1919, the effect whereof has been to create the appetite. "Indians of all kinds have learned that they can make demands and can decline to pay taxes.

If the majority of people decide that they do not want us, we are finished in India."

DENYING INDIA'S HOPE.

Certain people like Mr. Churchill would deny Indians the hopes we held out to them. That policy would cause serious trouble. They would find officers placed in the position of having to prohibit what they could not prevent.—Reuter.

Critical Point In Imperial History

LONDON, March 20.

Plea for the dispassionate consideration of the Indian question was made by Sir Frederick Sykes at a luncheon of the Royal Empire Society. He declared: "We are at a critical point in the Imperial history. If we are to arrive at a wise and permanent solution, it must be raised above party politics. The problems are similar to those which called the National Government into existence. Owing to the changing conditions, there is the necessity for reorganisation and above all constructive action to improve social and economic conditions of Indians. The proposed constitution is the logical conclusion of the policy followed ever since India has been taken over by the Crown and a workable basis for the solution is one of the most perplexing and most urgent problems to-day."

"NECESSARY PREREQUISITES."

While he favoured the scheme of reform as a whole, certain changes must be incorporated. The necessary prerequisites of overhauling the administrative machinery were readjustment in the administration of Indian States, adaptation of the machinery of the Government to make best use of economic conditions, organisation of tariff board as a permanent advisory board and a satisfactory system of information to enable the Governor-General and Governors to exercise emergency powers adequately.—Reuter.

INDIA'S "ECONOMIC" DIFFICULTIES

Viscount Halifax paying tribute to Sir F. Sykes' governorship, said Sir Frederick realised the essential truth that India was a village agricultural community and a greater percentage of India's difficulties were in essence, economic. There was also an output of youngmen emerging from universities for whom suitable occupation was not available, who therefore turned to less desirable occupations. Therein lay the root of much of India's political difficulties.—Reuter.

"MANTUA" HIT BY GALE

Reaches Plymouth 12 Hours Late

WORST WEATHER EXPERIENCED FOR 20 YEARS

RUGBY, March 19.

Boats of the French Liner "Lafayette" were smashed by waves estimated to be 70 feet high. Gusts of winds of 100 miles per hour struck the vessel which had to heave to, for several hours.

The P. and O. Liner "Mantua" (11,000 tons), which reached Plymouth 12 hours late from India, encountered in the Bay of Biscay what her officers described as the worst weather experienced there for 20 years. The "Mantua" had to heave to, for 12 hours, furniture had to be lashed up and no passengers were allowed on decks for some days. Other vessels had similar experiences. A strong northwesterly gale yesterday prevented several ships from decking at Liverpool.—B.O.W.

EDGAR LANSBURY FINED

LONDON, March 20.

Mr. Edgar Lansbury was fined 20 sterling and 25 guineas costs. There were two summons; one alleging he had unlawfully received information contained in a secret memorandum issued to the Cabinet in February 1931 when he knew that the information was communicated to him in contravention of the Official Secrets Act; the other relating to a similar document dated May 1930.

Mr. Edgar pleaded not guilty.—Reuter's Special.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE SITUATION

SHOLAPUR, March 20.

There has again been a fall in the attendance in the mills and the situation is causing anxiety.

It is feared that there will be a further fall after March 22 when the people get paid.

More leaders are expected and at a meeting held to-day, it was announced that women workers were being organised under Mrs. Kharhadkar.—A.P.

TEXTILE BILL & MR. JOSHI

Lobby Circles Resent His Exclusion From Select Committee

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 20.

To-day's lobby conversations related to the progress of the Cotton Textile Protection Bill which is now before the Select Committee. Members of the Select Committee are being flooded with telegrams and notes from particular interests claiming protection for under-vests, hosiery, cotton yarn, silk, etc.

THE TWO AGREEMENTS

It appears that there is growing realization of the fact that the real implication of the Indo-Japanese Agreement is a permanent 25 per cent preference to British goods and under the Mody-Lees agreement there will be an additional five per cent duty in favour of the United Kingdom.

The point to be remembered is that whereas under the Indo-Japanese agreement the period of protection is fixed for five years the essence of the Bombay-Lancashire agreement is that if before the end of the calendar year 1935 Government remove the general surcharge imposed in 1931 then duties on cotton piecegoods on British manufacture will be reduced to the basic rate of 20 per cent 'ad valorem' or three-half annas per pound.

The Select Committee's proceedings being confidentail, very little can be said of the divergent views that are represented on it on the various aspects of preference as well as duty.

GOVERNMENT OPTIMISTIC

The Government are confident of carrying through their proposals in the Bill, but I hear Mr. Joshi who unfortunately is not on the Select Committee will, when the measure comes before the House give a bit of his mind. It will be recalled, a member of the Democratic Party suggested the inclusion of Mr. Joshi, when the motion was about to be put to vote, but objecions were raised by Mr. Mody and his neighbouring colleagues and the president found it difficult in the absence of unanimity to accept the proposal. Mr. Joshi representing the interests of labour was appointed to the Select Committee during the last decade and his exclusion from the present committee is regretted in the lobbies particularly, as he belongs to no party. In fact the non-party men have had some hard thinking as to how to assert themselves in future in regard to the Select Committee without some party affiliation or other.

QUEEN MOTHER OF HOLLAND DEAD

Mother Of Reigning Sovereign Dies At Venerable Age

(SPECIAL CABLE).

THE HAGUE, March 20.

The Queen Mother died at 7.2b (G. M. Time).

(Queen Emma of the Netherlands, born on Aug. 2, 1858, was the daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck.

She was the Queen-wife of King Willem III, who reigned over the Netherlands for 41 years and died in 1890, when he was succeeded by his daughter Wilhelmina, who was then ten years of age. The Queen-Mother acted as Regent until her daughter attained her majority at the age of 18.

Queen Emma was a homely woman and much liked by the Dutch people to whom her domestic nature and simple qualities greatly appealed. During the Regency she conserved the monarchy in the respect of the people and trained her daughter to fulfil her duties as Sovereign with notable success).

TIME OF DEATH

The Hague.—The Queen Mother died at 7.25 G.M.T.

At Her Death Bed

LATER

The Queen Mother died calmly seven minutes after the announcement that the state of her health was hopeless.

Queen Wilhelmina, Prince Consort and Prince Waldeck, her brother were present at the deathbed.—Reuter.

ANTARCTIC PILOT STRANDED ON ICE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LITTLE AMERICA, March 20.

The antarctic pilot and wireless operator belonging Admiral Byrd's air exploration party in the Bay of Whales, have been stranded on ice near Storm Port owing to forced landing when conveying supplies to the depot. Admiral Byrd is waiting for clear weather before flying to their assistance, but so far there are no fears about their safety.

ACQUITTED OF CHEATING

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court Sessions acquitted Cariadade Fernandes, an Indian Christian of theft, forgery and cheating, on the jury finding him not guilty.

The accused was living with the complainant Fernandes Sebastian who sailed for England as steward of S. S. "Baroda" in January 1932 during his absence, it was discovered that some one had withdrawn Rs. 290 from his Post Office Savings Bank account by means of a forged cheque. On his return, the complainant had a talk with the accused which led him to suspect the accused.

Mr. N. H. Jhabwalla defended the latter of the offence.

IN & AROUND COURTS

Isac Evans Patole, a Christian youth, was committed to the sessions by the Dadar Magistrate on Tuesday on a charge of receiving jewellery and clothes alleged to have been stolen at the time of the murder of Mrs. Frene Taraporewala at Dadar. It is also alleged that he was responsible for causing disappearance of some important evidence with a view to screen Savantibai and Henry Salwey who were sentenced to capital punishment. It is further alleged that the accused burnt the blood-stained clothes.

The case has been committed to current sessions.

MIRAJKER'S CASE

Another adjournment to Marceh 26, was granted to Mr. Mirajkar, Labour leader on trial before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala at the Dadar Police Court on Tuesday evening. Mr. M. N. Talpade, appearing for Mr. Mirajkar stated that a petition for the transfer of the case to any other court at the discretelon of the chief Presidency Magistrate had been filed.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE Late N. N. WADIA CHARITY TRUST:

(By The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt.)

On the present occasion when the Trustees of the Charities Estate of the late Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia have taken in hand the construction, at Colaba, of additional blocks of residential quarters for poor Parsis to be let at low rent and are going to open 6 Blocks to-day, it will not be out of place to give a short account of the circumstances which led to the institution of the Charities for the community.

It is well known that Mr. N. N. Wadia had at an early age revealed the technical and industrial hereditary instincts of his distinguished ancestors, many of whom were known as Master Builders at the old dry Dock in Apollo Street built by the East India Company. After having been for some years Manager and Consulting Engineer of the group of mills managed by the First Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, he started two Cotton Mills of considerable capacity, eventually well known as the "Textile" and the "Century." Owing to his great capacity for hard work, perseverance and energy, combined with a complete mastery of details of every branch of a cotton mill, he was able to achieve great success with benefit to himself as well as to the Shareholders.

PRINCELY LEGACY.

In 1898 as was his wont, he proceeded to London with a view to improve his health. To the great misfortune of the family, he died there on the 19th December 1899 at the age of 50, leaving behind him a widow and three sons, viz. Cursetji, Nusserwanji and Rustomji. By his will dated the 19th May 1898, he left considerable property, whereof he set apart the sum of Rupees eight lakhs and over for charitable purposes such as Hospitals, education and so on, or any other useful scheme that had for its chief object the better welfare of the Parsi community professing the Zoroastrian faith. He named his wife Bai Jerbai as the sole executrix of his last will and testament and enjoined on her, that as soon as convenient, the above amount should be vested in Trustees.

N. N. WADIA TRUST.

Accordingly in 1907, Bai Jerbai purchased land at Parel now known as "Nowroz Baug," and from time to time erected residences there for poor Parsis. After eight such Blocks had been erected, Bai Jerbai on the 11th August 1916 executed a Deed of Trust wherein in conjunction with herself, she appointed her son Cursetji (now Sir Cusrow), Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 5th Bart and Mr. Muncherji P. Khareghat as Trustees and transferred and vested in these the amount set apart for charities referred to previously. It was thereafter resolved to establish an institution in Bombay to be called or known as "The Nowrosjee Nusserwanji Wadia Trust for Buildings for Parsis" and to erect residential quarters exclusively for the poor and lower middle classes of the Parsi community professing the Zoroastrian faith. The Land covered an area of 27,095 sq. yds. the total cost of the land and buildings amounted to Rs. 20,24,000 The blocks in all number 12 and accommodate 354 Parsi families.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

It may be useful at this stage to say a few words about the Parsi population. According to the census of 1901 it was 47,580. In 1931, again according to the Census it was 57,765 So that in 30 years i.e. a generation, the Parsi population increased by 10,265 men women and children. This increase, too, was in spite of the plague which for many years raged in the city in an epidemic form. In other words, the Parsi populaton increased in a generation by 22.8 per cent.

During this period of 30 years, there was a constant appeal by the Parsi Press to benevolent persons to provide residential quarters at low rents for the Parsi poor. Some two or three societies were instituted which did good work, but it was not sufficient considering the increase of the population. It was an extremely prudent step therefore, when Bai Jerbai decided to build the first bolcks at Parel. To a fair extent, it alleviated the situation.

BYCULLA BLOCKS.

"Finding that these Trust residences were popular among the community, the Trustees were greatly encouraged and very opportunely too to build another estate. The sad death of the youngest son of Mr. Rustomji who died intestate in 1919 gave the opportunity to Bai Jerbai to devote his whole estate valued at Rs. 29,47.052 to acquire property in order to commemorate the memory of the deceased. This second set of Blocks was named "Rustom Baug' and is situated at Byculla. On an area of land covering 40506 sq. yds., 17 Blocks were erected which presently found accommodation for 168 Parsi families and cost Rs 35,82,748 in all, towards which Bai Jerbai generously contributed Rs 8,25,000. The formal Trust Deed for the same has been passed on 10th November 1921.

In 1923, Bai Jerbai founded the third estate at Byculla from the available funds and which has now been named "Bai Jerbai Baug." On an area of land covering 13503 sq. yds. five Blocks accommodating 136 Parsi families have been constructed. costing Rs. 15,15,716 towards which the two sons contributed Rs. 67,258.

On the 8th May 1926, Bai Jerbai died at the age of 74, deeply regretted by the community in general, specially those who had been greatly benefitted by her unobtrusive benevolence and which will undoubtedly be greatly remembered for generations to come.

BUILDINGS AT COLABA.

As already stated, the increase in the Parsi population has naturally led to further and further appeals for additional residential quarters for the poorer classes and in response to this continuec cry, the Trustees most prudently acquired 68,360 sq yds. of land at Colaba at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs, whereon 14 new Blocks are to be constructed, 6 of which are already ready for occupation accommodating 240 Parsi families at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. This estate has been named "Cusrow Baug." Owing to the very acute world depression prevailing and the fact that many Parsis earning small salaries have been thrown out of employment while those earning better ones have had them reduced, the steps now taken for providing additional accommodation for these classes is indeed praiseworthy, and no doubt within the course of the next few years, the remaining Blocks will also be ready for occupation. It may also be mentioned that within the last 3 years the Trustees have twice considerably reduced the rents of existing blocks to give fair relief to the poor tenants. In these 4 estates accommodation has already been found to the extent of 898 families and computing on an average a family of 4 persons, viz husband and wife and two children, 3592 Parsis have been provided so far with a home at a very reasonably low rent.

Summing up, on the basis of the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1933, Rs. 98 lakhs have been expended on all the estate in Land and Buildings, while the saving so judiciously accumulated amount to Rs. 7 lakhs which are invested in Government Securities, Shares of a sound Company, and cash. after meeting the necessary expenses for the Establishment Insurance, Ground Rent, Electric Lighting, Painting and other Miscellaneous charges. Thus the earnest wish of the philanthrophic Mr. N. N. Wadia has been religiously fulfilled, thanks to the prudent and generous policy of the deceased Bai Jerbai and her two dutiful sons.

"PARSI PEABODY."

In the social life of the Parsis, it will be rightly recognised that the charities of the character described above have been unprecedented in the annals of the community for the most benevolent purpose and redouned to the credit of the past and present Trustees. The most sublime precept of that great religious teacher of the Parsis, viz. Good thoughts, good words and good deeds, has indeed been amply realised and the community will for generations to come remember with gratitude the name of Mr. N. N. Wadia. Well may he be remembered as the "Parsi Peabody."

DIES BILL PASSED

Its Fate In Senate Uncertain Due To Morgenthau's Opposition

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.

The Dies Bill was passed in the House of Representatives by 257 votes to 112 now goes to the Senate, where its fate is uncertain because of Mr. Morgenthau's opposition to the action at present. The Sponsors' bill, however, will present no difficulty to the Senate.

Two-thirds of the majority vote will be required for the passage of the Dies Bill. The vote it expected in the afternoon.

The action on the Fiesinger Bill was postponed at the request of President Roosevvelt who, according speaker Rainey, will make his announcement on the silver situation to-day.

RAINEY ALTERS PLANS.

Speaker Rainey later altered the plans and decided to permit only to Dies bill to be brought up.—Reuter.

IN DEFENCE OF HUNGER MARCHERS

Mayor's Action Was Unjustified And Uncalled For, Says Miss Kara

Miss Maniben Kara writes:—

The incident which took place in the Corporation Hall on 19th instant has not been properly reported in the local papers. Most of the papers have reported me as having advised the demonstrators to leave the Corporation Hall. I did nothing of the sort. I was of opinion that the unemployed workers had every right to go to the Corporation Hall and demonstrate.

It is the inherent right of every citizen to approach the City Fathers and to place before them their grievances.

It is improper to deny this right to a certain section of the citizens only because the demands that they may put forward may not be agreeable to a majority of the Corporators.

I feel that when these workers came to the Corporation to ventilate their grievances it would have befitted the Corporators better if they had agreed to give them a hearing instead of unceremoniously turning them out with the help of the police.

It is really regrettable that a missile was thrown by one of the demonstrators. But I am sure it was the action of one stray individual. The demonstrators as a whole were comparatively peaceful and orderly taking into consideration their long drawn out misery of unemployment and the treatment that was meted out to them. Under the circumstances I feel that the action of the Mayor in driving out the demonstrators with police help was most unjustified and uncalled for.

The demnostration has once more brought to the forefront the question of the unemployed in the City. This question is really a very pressing problem and unless proper steps are taken in time to relieve this huge misery, things are likely to get out of hands. I hope the Corporators will realise the gravity of the situation and will do everything in their power to relieve the misery o the thousands of the unemployed in the city.

A special requisition meeting of the Corporation is going to be held in a few days to consider this question. I appeal to the Corporators and the general public to stand by the unemployed.

SEQUEL TO CORPORATION INCIDENT

The unemployed workers who had gone to the Corporation Hall to demonstrate and who were dispersed with the help of the police held a public meeting immediately, thereafter, on the Maidan, opposite the Corporation Hall.

Miss Maniben Kara presided over the meeting. The meeting unanimously passed the two resolutions, emphatically condemning the removal of the unemployed demonstrators with the aid of the police from the Municipal Corporation Hall and characterising the action as tantamount to an insult to the electors of the Corporation.

Miss Maniben Kara in the course of her speech said that every citizen had a right to approach the Corporation and to demonstrate there for the ventilation of his grievances. She said that the condition of the unemployed workers was most deplorable in India as there was no provision for unemployment insurance. The Government was not prepared to pay any attention to the demands of the unemployed as they were not yet organised. Unemployment and the miseries of the unemployed was bound to increase under the regime of capitalism.

She exhorted the unemployed to organise themselves and carry on a vigorous movement. The immediate need of the hour was a permanent organisation of the unemployed workers and ceaseless day to day agitation for their demands.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar spoke in the same strain.

Thee Meeting thereafter dispersed.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES MEERUT DAY

(From A Correspondent).

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was held at Delisle Road Maidan on Tuesday to celebrate the Meerut Day. Mr. Kanukle presided. Speeches were delivered by Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. Tanu Buwa, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Messrs. Nimbkar, Lalji Pendse and Nerkar Buwa.

In moving the resolution condemning the Meerut arrests Miss Maniben Kara said the Meerut case was the offensive of the Government against the working class movement and as such that action of the Government should be condemned in emphatic terms.

Tanu Buwa in supporting the resolution said that the Red Flag was first introduced to the Indian working class by the Meerut comrades.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange said that they should all resolve on the anniversary of the Meerut day to strengthen the Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. Nimbkar said that leaders had been arrested and they would be arrested. But the workers should see that they created their own leadership.

"RELEASE ALL POLITICALS"

Another resolution demanding unconditional release of all the political prisoners and condemning the regime of repression and the resst of Labour leaders at places like Bombay, Sholapur, Cawnpur, etc., was put to vote and unanimously passed.

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Nerkar Buwa and Mr. Lalji Pendse appealing to the workers to setrengtehen the Union and prepare for General Strike.

MR. VIBHUTE ARRESTED

Socialist Group Sends Rs. 240 For Aid Of Textile Workers

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, March 20.

Mr. Vibhute was arrested last evening and will be prosecuted for his speeches in connection with textile workers' strike. Mr. Vibhute has been prominently associated with the conduct of the strike from the very beginnig. He was recently served with an order not to deliver speeches for a period of two months.

Mr. Nandekar, another labour, leader, was also arrested the same eveing.

A sum of Rs. 240 has been received towards the workers' fund from the Congress Socialist Group in Bombay.

CHEATING CHARGE AGAINST SOLICITOR

Case Posted For April 7.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, appearing on behalf of Mr. Natverlal B. Desai. Solicitor, who, along with three others is charged with cheating and criminal conspiracy, made an application on Tuesday evening for an early hearing of the case.

Mr. Jinnah said that his client being a practising solicitor would suffer severe handicaps in his professional work.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate observed that owing to exceptional congestion of work it was not possible to fix a date earlier than 7th April.

The case was accordingly posted to April 7 for hearing.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT

Arrangement Concluded Between British And Russian Manufacturers

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 19.

Following the recent ratification of Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement, an arrangement has been concluded, according to the "Modern Transport," between Messrs. Arcos Limited on behalf of the Soviets and a group comprising practically of all British tube manufacturers, for shipment to Russia within six months 20,000 tons of steel tubes valued approximately at £1,000,000 for aircraft, railway, steel-works, and general engineering.

The option for further similar deliveries may be exercised on completion of the present contract.

Bijapur.—A fatal motor accident took place on Bijapur-Chadchan road when a service bus turned turtle killing one instantaneously and injuring many passengers.—(United Press).

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Readers' Views

"Extravagance On Lloyd Barrage"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to my articles on the Extravagance on the Lloyd Barrage I beg to state that I had quoted Rs. 30 lakhs as upto-date receipts from land sales. This figure was taken from budget estimates. But from the "Reviews of Administration, Bombay Presidency" for 1933 just to hand, I find from page 181 that Government have drawn up a provisional forecast of the expected receipts from land sales in the Barrage area. This is a revised and still a provisional forecast. This forecast anticipates receipts from land sales, upto end of March, 1934, amounting to Rs. 81.60 lakhs. What are the actual receipts is not definitely known yet! The original forecast was Rs. 540 lakhs.

I request you to kindly publish this correction and oblige.—Yours, etc.

M. H. GAZDAR.

Legislative Council Hall,
March 20.

How To Advance Indian Cricket

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The best way to advance Indian cricket is to arrange at regular intervals test matches between mixed teams consisting of the best of the Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, European and Christian players selected from all over the country. In this way only will the most promising players come to the forefront and Indian Cricket advance in the best manner possible.—Yours, etc.

"K."

Law Of Arbitration In In India

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the Federation of Indian Chambers which is holding its annual sessions at New Delhi by the end of this month will pass a resolution urging upon Government the early necessity of appointing a Committee consisting of members of the legal profession and of the commercial community to make recommendations to Government regarding the amendments to be made to the Indian Arbitration Act and the second schedule to the Civil Procedure Code in order to bring them into line with modern commercial requirements and so as to make them effective. Pronouncements have been made from the Bench and complaints have been received from arbitrators as to the defective character of the present Indian Arbitration Act but somehow the matter of the amendment has been shelved from time to time.

In England Lord Asquith has introduced a Bill in the House of Lords. The same was read a second time on the 15th ultimo. The Bill provides that an arbitration agreement is not to be discharged by the death of any party thereto that the authority of an arbitrator is not to be revoked by the death of any party by whom he was appointed; that a reference to arbitration shall be binding on the Trustee in bankruptcy of any party if he adopts the agreement of reference. Powers are given to the Courts to appoint fresh arbitrators or an Umpire when any such persons are removed by the court or their appointment is revoked by leave of the Court. An arbitrator or umpire who does not use due despatch may be removed by the Court and forfeit his remuneration. The Court is given power to make orders with regard to security for costs, discovery, interrogatories, evidence, or affidavits and on commission. Arbitrators or umpire shall, if so directed by the Court, state a point of Law in the form of a special case. These and other amendments are proposed by the Bill one of the objects of which is that of obtaining due despatch in the proceedings.

The matter intimately concerns the commercial community in India and it is hoped that a beginning will be made by passing a resolution as suggested above at the forth-coming meeting of the Federation.—Yours, ec.

NAYAN H. tPANDIA.

121, Medows Street.

Municipal Auditor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Corporation has in its service an Auditor who is a retired officer of Government of 73 years of age. This auditor has been already in its service for over 19 years. There is no precedent in India where employees of 73 years of age are continuing in service, especially in the capacity of an auditor whose functions are of an extremely difficult, arduous and intelligent nature. Can an officer of this age have the necessary vitality in him to carry on the Auditor's duties efficiently. however experienced he might be? In Government Departments local auditors are changed after three years from their circles as the change among the auditors is desirable in the interest of efficient audit. On these grounds the Corporation widely advertised for this post to replace the present auditor. There were applications of 60 candidates for this post and the Committee selected nine candidates who were called for an interview. The Committee, instead of selecting a suitable candidate, among whom are persons of superior calibre, far more experienced and qualified than the Auditor at present in service, has decided to rescind its resolution in which it is contemplated that applications of candidates of 60 or over 60 years of age should not be considered. This resolution is being withdrawn so that the present incumbent of 73 years of age may have the opportunity of continuing in service for a further indefinite period. Is not the whole procedure a farce and is not the Corporation failing in their duty in spending public money in keeping in their service men who are no longer capable of doing their work efficiently on account of their age especially when younger persons are available for such work? The question arises whether the resolution limiting the age of the candidates to 60 years was not passed after mature consideration or it is simply being cancelled to favour a particular candidate and to protect him from the operation of the resolution. There is still time that the Committee should reconsider the position and save its reputation by acting more wisely. —Yours etc.

GURU DATTA,

Zariwala Bldg.
Golpitha Bombay.

"Rationalists & Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not easy to understand clearly what Mr. H. W. Nissanka wishes to say on the question of "Rationalist and Religion" which appears in your issue of to-day. He has certainly some foggy notions on the subject. He admits that the Rationalist is doing a necessary work in exposing the hollowness of certain popular beliefs. He then reiterates the popular fallacy that the Rationalist pulls down, but does not build, negates but never affirms. It is evident that Mr. Nissanka is a novice at this kind of discussion. What is it that he wishes the Rationalist to build after pulling down the objectional structures of popular beliefs? If I understand him well, he wishes the Rationalist to consolidate what he calls "a" religious spirit" which, according to him, is a constant factor of human experience. He objects that the Rationalist poop-poohs the very idea of religion and that he assails the integrity of human nature itself. He talks of the sublime idea, of religion like God, Freedom and Immortality having survived criticism, and he deplores the fact that the Rationalist cannot give one more sublime substitutes for these. The trouble is that Mr. Nissanka does not appear to be a clear thinker; he is mixing up things fearfully and does not seem to understand the aims of the Rationalist. As the Rationalist considers all these ideas about God, Immortality, and True Religion to be due to an aberration of the human mind, a mental disease that has afflicted the human mind for so long, it would be a pure waste of time for him to substitute one superstition for another. This is, in effect, what many people understand by building up while pulling down. What the Rationalist really believes, and rightly thinks is necessary, is a religion of humanity rather than those so-called sublimer ideas about nothing, which has so long distracted man in his duty towards his fellow creatures. Man has wasted enough of time with the supernatural; he must now devote more time and energy to things that are in badly need of his help and efforts. The idea of God (as popularly conceived) and Immortality is, in effect, at the bottom of all the superstitions we see around us. One certainly can talk very glibly about "true religion" without being able to clearly define what this is; about the existence of God without being able to prove it, and about immortality which no one can say is a fact beyond dispute. If a Rationalist were to try to sublimize (whatever is meant by this grandiloquent word) those hoary, though doubtless, erroneous ideas, he would be doing nothing else but perpetuating under a new disguise the very things he is out to discourage.—Yours etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE,

Bylulla,

Reply To 'Pearson Weekly'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In its issue of February 10, 1934, "Pearson's Weekly" of London, in the course of an article on "Mahomet: Prophet of Allah" has given a most distorted penpicture of the Holy Prophet of Islam. Besides the outrageous illustrations of the Prophet, Hazrat Aysha and Hazrat Bilal, the entire article is extremely offensive in tone and absolutely unfounded in fact. It has naturally sent a wave of indignation throughout Muslim India and the Punjab Government has, by a special notification, proscribed the said number of the weekly. With a view to counteracting the misconceptions created by the "Pearson's Weekly" we have asked certain scholars to take up each one of the allegations and in the light of reason and history nail it to the counter. These articles will be embodied in the issue of "Light" for March 24, 1934, the whole of which will be devoted to the same. It is desirable that friends should order copies of this issue and put these in the hands of educated non-Muslims, especially Europeans among whom these misconceptions about the Prophet are common and deep-seated.

Muslim brethren who would like to have copies of this issue may please book their orders with the undersigned by March 24, cost per copy being anna one. Copies of this special number will also be available on the Eid-day at the Shahi Mosque, other big mosques and gate of Lahore.—Yours etc.,

Lahore, March 13.

MANAGER "LIGHT."

Pro-Hitlerite Propaganda In Muslim University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through your valued columns I beg to draw the attention of your readers, particularly those interested in the welfare of the Aligarh University, to a matter of public importance.

Sometime ago a society was formed at Aligarh to popularise the study of German language and literature amongst the students with a view to help intending scholars in their further studies in Germany. Mr. Sattar Khairi, the founder of this Society, who from his experience of Germany is well qualified to advance the objects of the Society, has thought fit to mix up political propaganda in favour of the present regime in Germany with the avowed objects of the Society.

During the last month a series of lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society with a distinct Hitlerite bias culminating in a highly political lecture by the German Consul, who apparently availed of his position by vilifying various political groups of his country, and particularly the Jews.

The supporters of the present day Hitlerism in Germany have taken to a peculiar form of racial propaganda in every country. We in India, with so many communities and cultures on our soil, prize, above all, our ancient traditions of toleration. Aligarh specially, which owes a great deal of its existence and advancement to the co-operation of so many Englishmen, Hindus and Christians, should be the last place for the propagation of racial propaganda. I know for a fact how some years ago the Shia-Sunni question in certain quarters was sternly discountenanced and severely put down by the authorities of the old M.A.O. College.

At Aligarh, as indeed at any advanced intellectual centre, the people hold divergent political opinions. The students hail from various communities (in fact I know of a Jew appearing for his examination this year as I have known several Parsis before) Members of the staff represent various nationalities of India and Europe. Under these conditions it should be highly undesirable for the Society to deviate from the cherished traditions of the parent body, and in its misguided enthusiasm spread ideas of potential discord and inter-racial animosities I sincerely hope that the German Society would either eschew all propaganda and discourage its pro-Hitlerite members, or that the authorities would intervene and suppress a body with such dangerous and menacing procivities.

In the end I hope the opinions of an Old Boy will not be misunderstood in any quarter.—Yours, etc.

AN OLD BOY OF ALIGARH.

The Wakf Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This Bill was introduced in the last sessions of the Bombay Council in Poona, and will be probably taken up for discussion during the current Bombay session.

No law of Islamic Shariat is in opposition to efficient governance, administration and supervision of Wakf properties, which is exactly what the present Bill aims at, be it "Practically a copy of the Bihar and Orissa Mussulman Wakf Bill" or otherwise, as certain agitators allege. I do not deny that a few alterations and amendments in the Bill are almost imperative to make it agreeable and suitable for this Province, and I feel sure that the mover of the Bill himself will welcome and accept any reasonable or sensible suggestions in that behalf; for instance, firstly, a reasonable reduction in the scale of remuneration for the President and the other members of the Board as well as staff; secondly, complete deletion of exemption of any Wakf Fund however small; and thirdly, radical change in the scale of charges of percentage—which should be (a) uniform and (b) a nominal and uniform percentage of 1 per cent. all round to meet the first year's maintenance of the Board, and the succeeding years the charge of percentage to be adjusted according to budget, that is to say, to be reduced if there is a surplus in the previous year, or an increase in the event of a deficit, just to meet the deficit and no more. In other words, the Board should be established on the basis of economy and not extravagance, nor should it be a profiteering concern, as it is shown in the conclusion of Chapter V of the Bill in these words, "provided that the surplus after meeting these requirements shall be invested in immoveable property only"; this would naturally raise doubts as to what is going to become of such immoveable properties eventually? Fourthly, slight alteration to clear up an ambiguity in clause 21 in Chapter IV of the Bill will also cut the ground from under the feet of the so-called defenders of the faith and that is, save and except as regards the Wakfs of Musjid, Madressas, orphanges and other such necessary and indispensable objects, the income of all other Wakfs at the unanimous instance and desires of the beneficiaries could be made applicable to superior benefits for the better advantage of the beneficiaries; without disturbing the corpus; and there have been such instances of Wakfs which are being administered at present in the city under schemes framed by the High Court and are on record. The object of this clause 21 is just this, but it should be made perfectly clear in plain language.

Islam has never permitted extravagance or waste; if there is an excess or surplus in one fund having a particular object, it is quite lawful and permissible for such surplus to be utilised in a similar object of another Wakf. And yet, these so called defenders of the faith will not have it. It is history—universally acknowledged that during the time of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) and his successors, there was only one such general and public fund, which was called "Baitulmal"; and from this one fund every charitable, religious or pious object was supported, whether it was Holy War, building and maintanance of mosques, religious propaganda, education, help to the destitute, widows or orphans, etc., etc. Where then does this pettifogging of these sky pilots come in?

In conclusion, the bulk of opinion and the entire Muslim public is in favour of this measure of the Wakf Bill and with the few modifications and amendments as suggested hereabove, I feel sure, it is bound to be very welcome and a most agreeable and desirable measure.—Yours, etc.

AHMED CASSUM PATEL.

Bandra, March 10.
Cross Lane,
No. F/39-A, Bhoiwada

Our Readers Must Accomplish The Task To-day

Bihar's Need Is Still Urgent And Great

Mahatmaji in the message to our Special Earthquake Number says: "No one thinking of Bihar dare plead bad times for avoiding subscription to the Relief Fund."

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

On Tuesday our readers contributed Rs. 824. This makes the total collections up-to-date Rs. 1,98,900.

Another instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Rajen Babu on Saturday, making the total amount sent so far Rs. 1,90,000.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Tuesday.

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received on Tuesday, 20th March, as below:—

Mandhraram Ichharam Jariwalla in memory of late Dahyabhai Ichharam Jarivala	301	0
Kasam Lalji Gheewala	10	4
The Proprietor of Hind Mitra Lithopress, Bombay	26	0
The workmen of the Hind Mitra Lithopress, Bombay	25	0
A Parsi friend, through B. F. Bharucha	15	0
Administrative officers, teachers and students of the Municipal schools of Viramgam, through G. R Palsule, Administrative Officer, as below:	166	0
G R P	7	0
Nandlal Chunilal	3	11
Dhanji Ratanji	2	11
Dalpatram Mahashanker	3	0
Dahyabhai Dhulabhai	2	1
Lalsang Amarsang	1	10
Jatashanker Mahashanker	1	10
Purushotam Chunilal	1	10
Shantilal Shivlal	1	1
Manilal Bhavanishanker	1	3
Karsandas Pitamber	3	11
Pralhadji Manlal	3	5
Dahyabhai Jayashanker	2	8
Ambalal Tribhuvan	1	11
Somnath Rughnathji	1	11
Manlal Tribhuvan	1	10
Madhavlal Punjiram	1	4
Kantilal Manilal	1	0
Zaghadbhai Hemabhai	1	3
Duralabhji Mahashanker	1	0
Mafatlal Zumakhram	1	0
Somnath Hargovind	1	0
Chimanlal Dalsukhram	2	1
Jatashanker Manishanker	1	10
Chimanlal Jethalal	1	0
Ganpatram Jaganath	1	0
Chimanlal Revashanker	2	0
Harishanker Nageshwar	1	8
Manilal Pralhadji	1	0
Gulam Rasul Umerbhai	1	0
Jivram Dineshwar	2	12
Kanjibhai Khodabhai	1	10
Chimanlal Nanshah	2	1
Popatlal Dalsukhram	1	2
Gaurishanker Ranchhodlal	1	0
Mohanlal Bhaichand	1	0
Suleman Jagjivan	1	4
Asmal Rasul Vohra	1	0
Shambhuprasad Amratlal	1	0
Dholibhai Popatlal	4	0
Shantaben Makanji	1	9
Duralabhji Mahashanker Mehta	1	11
Maniben Kishabhai	2	2
Premkunverbai Gaurishanker	1	4
Ramben Kashiram	1	4
Maniben Purshotam	1	3
Santokben Narsinh	1	4
Anpurnaben Jivram	1	2
Krapaben Narayanbhai	3	0
Revaben Virdyaram	2	5
Chanchalben Kacharabhai	1	9
Jivkorben Amarsang	1	3
Laxmiben Vishvanath	1	1
Fulchand Motichand	1	1
Nowmiben Dawoodbhai	1	0
Mafiben Narabadashanker	1	0
Nandlal Mahipatram	1	4
Juliaben Amaidas	1	4
Kamala Chandulal	1	6
Students of Head School	8-1-9	
Students of Branch No 1	11	1
„ „ No. 2	2	8
„ „ No. 3	3-4-6	
„ „ No. 4	1-14-9	
„ „ No. 5	4	1
Students of Atyanj School ...	3-7-9	
Students of Urdu School	1-14-9	
Girls of Head Girls' School	12-14-6	
Girls of Branch Girls' School	11	13
Miscellaneous	3	9
Total Rs.	166	10
Less Postage charges	0	10
Rs.	166	0
D. D.	18	9	6
One Bhatia sympathiser	3	0
One gentleman	75	0
Residents of Khetwadi Goragandhi's Chawl, through Yeshwant Ramchandra Bhave, as below:	43	4
Hari Anant Thate	5	0
Babaji Sawant	5	0
Makanbhai Fakirbhai	2	0
Dinanath Purushotam	1	0
Vasudev Ganesh	1	0
Gopal Santaji Tanade	1	0
Dolatram Laxman Sitaram Babaji	1	0
Raghhath & Ramchandra	1	0
Tolaram Navali	1	0
Sakharam Shivram	1	0
Shridhar Arjun	1	0
Ramkrishna Waman	1	0
Gulabhbhai Fakirji	1	0
Yashwant Ramchandra	1	0
Sitaram Bhaw Latke	1	0
Ratiram Shivram	2	4
Govind Vithoba	1	4
Maruti Laxman	1	4
Tendulkar Bros.	1	0
Uttamrao Vasanji	1	0
Narotom Makan Mistry & Tarkar	1	8
Girdharlal Valabhdas	2	0
Vithal Ladoba	1	0
Tulsidas Atmaram	1	0
Vishnu Bhagawan	1	0
Jekisandas Harivalabh	5	0
Rs.	43	4
Mrs. Kamalabhai Chande	20	0
Bai Gulabbai Haribhai Shah	25	0
Bai Diwalibai Zinabhai Rathod	11	0
Sympathisers	17	0
Ishwarlal M. Joshi	1	0
Shanker V. Pajmir	5	0
Mohanlal Hargovinddas	11	0
Sec., Shri Chhasara Sudharak Sangh	5	0
Arjun Valji Solanki, Calcutta	5	0
One gentleman	5	0
Shanker Krishna Dhuri	2	0
Mr. Bhalchandra Vishnu	1	0
Sheth Ambalal Gangaram & tenants of Memon Haji Amad Haji Mamed Building	41	0

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Y. M. C. A. Activities

How the Y.M.C.A. operates in the city will be seen from the fact that last year it accommodated nearly 800 men, representing approximately 30 nationalities in its hostels in the city. The rooms in the hostels at the Byculla and Lamington Road branches are in great demand by students and working men employed in the city. To meet the mental needs of their members, the management arranged for lectures, religious and educational, some of the lectures being on such subjects, as Mahatma Gandhi, Kemal Pasha, Lenin and Mussolini. Besides this, cricket, football and tennis form part of their physical programme and hundreds of boys, girls and adults are given daily recreational activities by trained men. In social welfare work, there is a daily average of 200 men and boys in the Night Schools, while the number of Rovers, Scouts and Cubs is 300. The monthly attendance in all centres of Social Welfare last year was 38,000.

Council Representatives

Nearly an hour was devoted by the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday to the election of members on the various Committees and Advisory Boards of railways. The election which is an annual affair is usually preceded by brisk canvassing on the part of members. The scrutiny of the voting papers occupied nearly an hour after which the President announced the results. Mr. A. C. Owen was declared elected on the Advisory Board of the G.I.P. Railway. The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada was elected on the Advisory Board of B. B. and C. I. Railway. The contest for the Advisory boards of the M. and S. M. and N. W. Railways resulted in the election of Dr. Vaishampayan and Khan Bahadur Khurho respectively. The other results were: Backward Class Committee: Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Rao Bahadur Bole and Mr. Syad Munawer. Finance Committee Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik

A Juvenile Wonder

A Madrasi boy, who is hardly nine years old and is now sheltered by the Children's Aid Society, promises to be a celebrity of the future if his energies and talents are directed in the right channel. This boy, it is stated, wandered in to Bombay from Nellore living by his wits and apparently financially profiting from a life of destitution. He used to dance and sing on the quay side and at the time of his arrest in Bombay he had as much as Rs. 11-4 on his person. The police made enquiries at his native place and his mother was traced at Nellore. She stated to the police that the boy, though nine years old, sent money to her regularly for three months after his disappearance. She did not want to have the boy as he was uncontrollable and requested the police that he might be sent to some school. The Juvenile Court committed him to the Junior School, Umerkhady, whence it is hoped he will later sent to a school in the Madras Presidency.

TO HELP THEIR STRICKEN FAMILIES

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation met on Tuesday evening at the Corporation Hall.

The proposal of the Municipal Commissioner for fixing a fee of Rs. 5 per certificate issued to the G.I.P. Railway in respect of persons accidentally injured on that railway and treated in the K.E.M. Hospital was recommended by the Committee to be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration.

Five teachers belonging to Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Patna, whose families had suffered along with others owing to the recent earthquake shocks in trose districts, had applied for three months' leave on full pay to enable them to proceed to their native places and help the members of their families.

At the request of the School Committee the matter was referred to the Corporation for remarks by the Standing Committee.

MILD AS A TORNADO
GENTLE AS AN EARTH-QUAKE

Clara BOW
HOOPLA
Fox
AT
Roxy
TO-NIGHT
4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The finest Bicycle value you can get
—B.S.A

Choose a quality bicycle—a B.S.A. and to be sure you are buying a genuine B.S.A. Bicycle look for the Piled Arms Trade Mark on the steering head, rear mudguard, hubs, cranks, chain and free wheel, etc. It is your guarantee of satisfaction.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL
THE SEVEN AGES
NEED
AN EQUITABLE POLICY!

At first, "the Infant"—for its milk and care:
Then, "the Schoolboy"—for his education:
Then, "the Lover"—for his mate's provision:
Then, "a Soldier"—for facing Life's Battle:
Then, "the Justice"—for justice to himself and family:
The Sixth Age, "in lean pantaloon"—for enjoying a peaceful pipe:
Last scene, "Sans everything"—for a prop in "Second Childishness."

INDIA EQUITABLE
INSURANCE Co. Ltd.,
102, Clive Street, CALCUTTA
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Commissariat Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GUPTA MANTRA
A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage, etc., Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

TO MEN!

If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.

Prof. H. S. Gambers,
Consulting Sexologist.
AMRITSAR.

MR. CHURCHILL 'ON TRIAL' AT OXFORD UNION

Found Guilty Of "Being A Menace"

Mr. Winston Churchill was on trial before the Oxford Union in mail week. The indictment against him was sweeping rather than specific. It contained only one count—"that he has constituted and does constitute a menace to the world." What Mr. Churchill would have had to say in his own defence, and whether that defence would have been successful, will never be recorded, for Mr. Churchill was tried in his absence in a court of summary jurisdiction.

Mr. Michael Foot, of Wadham College, led for the prosecution. He alleged that Mr. Churchill was not fit to occupy his prominent position in British politics. Mr. Churchill's record, he said, was "Conservative in 1903, Liberal 1906, Coalitionist 1916, Constitutionalist 1923, Conservative again in 1924, and rebel and back number in 1934." "Is this the wisdom of a great statesman or is it the ominous vibration of the pendulum?" he asked. "It might be true that in his past he has belonged to every party and cared for none. Those are not the charges I wish to make to-night."

Mr. Foot submitted that there was reasonable ground for a conviction on account of Mr. Churchill's activities in the realm of international activities. He had embarked on the wrecking policy in regard to India. Mr. Churchill was, said Mr. Foot, far advanced in his political childhood. "He has managed to surround himself with the waifs and strays of the Conservative Party—disappointed, disillusioned, and discredited.—In order to blight every hope of a peaceful settlement of the Indian problem."

"The part which Mr. Churchill has taken upon himself has been that of a mud-slinger," continued Mr. Foot, whose final charge was that Mr. Churchill had said. "I like the spirit of these Blackshirts." "If the day ever comes, which God forbid, when the Fascists come into power in England you might see Mr. Winston Churchill as the Hitler of that revolution."

The learned leader for the defence was Mr. J.R.D. Crichton, of Balliol. "Mr. Churchill does not say that he likes the Blackshirts, he does not say he likes their politics, and he does not say he likes their shirts," he argued. "With regard to the charge of 'political inconsistency,' " he asked, "can you blame a man for leaving the Liberal Party?"

Further charges were preferred against Mr. Churchill by Mr. R.A. J. Lazard, of University College, who in a mixed metaphor—of which he was not altogether unaware—referred to Mr. Churchill as a "Jack-in-the-box balancing on the greasy pole of political eminence."

Mr. David Lewis, of Lincoln, defending, sought to discredit the Prime Minister and Mr. Baldwin to gain a verdict for his "clients." "Mr. MacDonald seems to think that this Government and this country is, as it were, his private chapel, where he can chant liturgies in a foreign tongue," he said. "By that he bemuses himself and befuddles his listeners, and no one is able to understand a word he says. Is he less or more of a public menace than Mr. Churchill? Mr. Baldwin hides a dangerous invidious cunning beneath an apparent simplicity. He has fascinated the people of the land through the medium of his pipe and his wife. (Laughter). Why say Mr. Churchill is a menace? Why not all the 470 Conservatives in the House?"

The House, which constituted the jury, found Mr. Churchill guilty, the voting being: For the prosecution 175; for the defence 55. The sentence of the court was that Mr. Churchill be recommended to be elevated to the peerage.

Mr. D. F. Karaka, who is the first Indian to hold the office of president of the Union, made an unexpected attack on his critics in his "summing-up." He said that there had appeared in a London paper a statement that now an Indian had been elected to the office it was no longer an office to be held in high esteem. "I think, it was very ungracious of any paper to make a remark about any person before he has been tried in office," said Mr. Karaka, amid cheers.

"I hope I have not in any way lessened the esteem which attaches to the presidency of the Union." The Oxford Union Society had broken a tradition in its efforts to try a great experiment. "I would point out to you that although I have not felt it during the whole of my Oxford career, there are hundreds of thousands of men for whom the colour bar has been living hell."

Mr. Karaka, who retires from the office of president at the end of this term, this being the last debate, was cheered again as he sat down at the end of his speech.

SCOT'S RECORD BARGAIN

Travels 2,500 Miles For 10 Shillings

A Scotsman holds the record for cheap rail travel—2,500 miles for ten shillings!

If you buy a 10s. holiday contract ticket on the L M S you can go where you like and when you like within a certain area every day and night for a week.

Mr. Cecil Furst, of Bedford-place, Joppa, Midlothian, bought a ticket last year and set up a new record by covering 2,501 1/2 miles in a week for 10s. He beat his own record for 1932, which was 1,034 miles.

He travelled at the rate of about 20 miles for a penny!

"This kind of travel," said Sir Josiah Stamp, chairman of the LMS at the annual meeting "will make house rents superfluous. People will be able to live in trains much more cheaply than in houses."

Select Committee On Cotton Piece-goods

NEW DELHI. Mar. 20.

The Select Committee on the Textile Protection Bill sat to-day from nine to eleven and discussed the question of cotton piecegoods.—A. P.

TRAGIC DEATH OF GWALIOR PRINCESS

Succumbs To Injuries Received In Motor Accident

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 19.

Princess Kamala Raje of Gwalior, who was recently married to Prince Vijayasinha of Akalkot, died at noon to-day as a result of injuries received in a motor-car accident on Saturday.

Prince Vijayasinha was with her in the car when the accident occurred, and both were badly injured.

The Princess' tragic death has cast a gloom at Akalkot, where the festivities connected with the wedding are not yet over.

(The wedding of the Princess, who is a sister of the Maharajah of Gwalior, was celebrated at Gwalior on February 23rd amid great rejoicings.)—A. P.

Gwalior In Mourning

GWALIOR, Mar. 20.

Owing to the death of Princess Kamalaraja of Gwalior at Akalkot yesterday afternoon, the whole state is in mourning. As a mark of respect to the deceased, all the offices are closed and 'Hartal' is being observed in the city to-day.—A. P.

Viceroy's Sympathy

NEW DELHI. Mar. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Countess of Willinkdon sent a telegram to Her Highness the Maharani of Gwalior expressing their deep sympathy at the death of Princess Kamalaraja.—A. P.

Maharani Leaves For Akalkot

NEW DELHI. Mar. 20.

The Maharani and the young Maharaja of Gwalior left for Akalkot immediately after receiving the news of the death of Princess Kamalaraje.—A. P.

TO COMBAT TERRORISTS

Home Member Moves For Police Grant Of Rs. 2,08,30,000

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

"It is on the Intelligence Branch that we have mainly to depend to combat revolutionary movement. They have done extraordinary good work as far as police action can go under a great measure of control and we owe to them a great debt of gratitude for all their efforts" thus Mr. R. N. Reid, the Home Member complimented the Intelligence Branch of the police while moving for grant of Rs. 2,08,30,000 for expenditure under the head 'police."

CONTINUE TO SUPPORT

Mr. Reid added that as long as the revolutionary movement continued Government would continue to support Intelligence Branch in all their reasonable demands to combat terrorist movement. At the outset the Home Member pointed out that the increase of one lakh fifty thousand in the estimate for the next year as compared with the revised estimate for the current year was mainly due to the fact that Government made provision for a full year for temporary staff in order to meet the necessity imposed on them through the terrorist movement. The temporary staff which had to be considerably increased was mainly required for Intelligence branch.

Discussion was proceeding when the House adjourned. Earlier the House had voted the Home Members demand for grant of Rs. 43 lakhs and eight thousand for jails and convict settlement defeating the cut motion of Mr. S S. Roy for discussion on the treatment of detenus and political prisoners, by 68 votes to 14.—A. P.

One man was killed and another seriously injured in an accident following a collapse of a portion of the roof of the workshop of the North-West Soap Factory, Kidderpore, South Calcutta, while demolishing an old factory building.—United Press.

Joint Committee Members Disagree

Points Of Difference Referred To Govt. Of India

NEW DELHI, March 20.

It is understood that differences of opinion have arisen among Members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, which have been referred to the Government of India inviting their suggestions with a view to produce a unanimous report.

It is stated that one point referred to is, whether the Communal Award, as amended by the Poona Pact, should be re-opened in the light of the strong demand for its modification by the Bengal and the Punjab Hindus.

It is understood that the Government of India have replied suggesting that the question should be treated as closed, as, in their opinion, any contrary decision, would create further communal complibations.

Other points believed to have been referred to the Government of India are: Reservation of the portfolio of law and order in the Punjab and Bengal; immediate separation of Sind and Orissa, and the method of election to the Federal Assembly.—United Press.

IN MENTAL HOME BY ERROR

County Council Pays Woman 750 Guineas As Compensation

Mrs. Gertrude Broad, of Chiswick, who was removed to a mental home in mistake for another woman, is to receive 750 guineas compensation and 25 guineas solicitors' costs from the Middlesex County Council.

Settlement of her action against the Council for alleged assault, trespass and false imprisonment was announced by Mrs. Flora M Baker, chairman of the Public Assistance Committee at the Council meeting.

Calcutta.—Mr. A. H. M. Shamsoddoha, Superintendent of Police, Birbhum, was hit on the leg by a bullet from his own revolver and removed for medical treatment to Calcutta where he is progressing. It is reported that the revolver fell down by accident and the bullet went off, hitting him.—A. P.

POLICE OFFICER THREATENED

Bengali Youth Gets 5 Years Jail For Possessing Bombs

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

On a charge of illegal possession of two bombs for the purpose of murdering a Sub-Inspector of Police, the Special Magistrate, Alipur, sentenced Keshabchandar Samaddar to five years rigorous imprisonment.

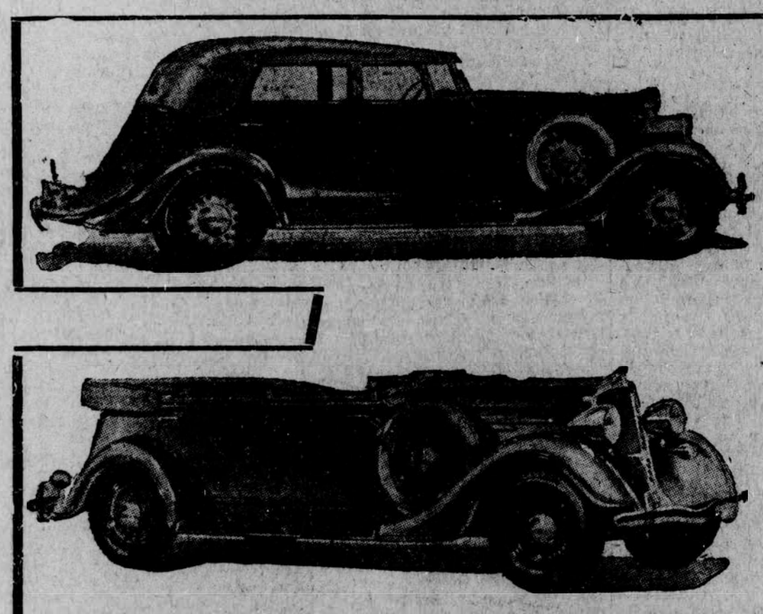
It is alleged that the arrest of the accused with bombs followed his threat to the Sub-Inspector, and a close watch was kept on his movements thereafter.

Two Bengali youths and a woman have been arrested at Alam Bazaar, six miles from Calcutta, following the alleged find of three fire-arms in the course of the search of a house.—A. P.

The Ellerman Lines have subscribed £500 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund.

A Hague message states:—There is but little hope of Queen Emma's recovery.

Amazing
New Models
A revelation in Motor Industry!



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The New features of the 1934 Model Dodge Six—Independent front wheel suspension; Larger Engine with increased power; Longer Wheelbase increased to 117"; New Draftless Ventilating System; New Distinctive Appearance with Improved Interiors.

Larger Airwheel tyres with all Steel Wheels or Wirewheels; Improved Floating Power Engine Mounting; Easier Operating Clutch; More Rugged Rear Axle; Seven Counterweights on Crankshaft; Larger Main Bearings; Improved Thermostatic Cooling System; Voltage Controlled Generator; Interconnected Choke and Throttle; Ribbed Connecting Rod Caps; Deeper Frames; Improved High Class Steering Gear; Improved Larger Improved Brakes.

FIVE SEATER SEDANS OR TOURERS on 117" wheelbase.

FIVE SEATER FOUR DOOR CONVERTIBLE SEDAN, (which can be used either as a completely open or closed car) on 121" wheelbase as per illustrations.

A FULL SIZE SEVEN SEATER SEDANS or TOURINGS on 125" wheelbase.

THE NEW CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH 6

Longer 114" wheelbase; New Independent Front Wheel Suspension; New Draftless Ventilating System; Increased Driving and Riding ease; More Powerful and More Flexible Motor; Represents the Cumulative Result of all Chrysler Engineering Achievements; New regular Chrysler appearance and all the latest improvements which find only in high priced high class cars.

New Chrysler-Plymouth is designed to give both driver and passengers an unexcelled, smooth and effortless ride.

All the niceties of motor car construction which mean pleasure and comfort have been incorporated throughout.

It is a pleasing sensation to own and operate a new Chrysler——PLYMOUTH Six

FIVE SEATER SEDANS OR TOURINGS on 114" wheelbase Deluxe Model.

A FULL SIZE SEVEN SEATER on 125" wheelbase.

Also Special Small Horse Power Plymouth five seater Sedan on 108" wheelbase.

THE BIGGEST LOW-PRICED CARS IN THE WORLD.

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YOU WILL SEE SOME WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS IN BOTH THESE CARS.

ASOKA is a proved vegetable preparation well-known to the Hindu Rishis, and to generations of medical scientists. It is always recommended and always safely given in all ailments peculiar to women. It is the most effective cordial in maternity cases.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists.

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For Toilet

RAKA—The Superfine Shaving Soap.

BENGAL CHEMICAL SOAPS

Are Wonderfully Refreshing and Fragrant, They Never Vary in Quality and Can Never Be Imitated.

BENGAL CHEMICAL — CALCUTTA.

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LATE JUSTICE MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN

Every Inch A Gentleman

(By F. J. GINWALA, M.A. LL.B., Solicitor.)

I had the privilege to know Mr. Justice Mirza intimately for the last twenty years, and his sudden passing away while he was in robust health came to me and others who knew him as a great shock. Our relations throughout this long period were very cordial. He was to me the same loving kind-hearted Mr. Mirza even after his elevation to the Bench. Even after his elevation to the Bench, he did not put up any false airs of superiority, which we see in small minds, nor did he ever try to cut himself off from old friends, by remaining exclusive. Wherever I met him at his bungalow or the Sir Pherozsha Mehta Gardens, he freely gave out his views on all matters political, labour or otherwise. The one great characteristic which I noticed in him was that he was entirely free from pride—conceit or swollen-headedness. That shewed his greatness. Another great characteristic which I noticed in him was his even temper, cheerfulness and serenity of mind. Whenever I met him, he was always smiling and cheerful. He was not the man to be ruffled easily. Besides, he was full of wit and humour.

SECRET OF HIS POPULARITY.

Another great characteristic which I noticed in him was his large-heartedness. He was always ready to help anybody who required his help. His sympathy for the young and students was well-known.

Besides, I noticed in him several other great virtues—patience, tolerance and courtesy.

He was every inch a gentleman. He was the very type of the well-known Persian courtesy. In matters of religion he was broad-minded, and took a synthetic view of all religions, and believed in the ideal of Brotherhood of Islam in the true sense of the word. He did not believe in communalism, bigotry or fanaticism, and he was, therefore, an ideal Mussalman. Besides, he was a person of true culture. He was fond of scholarship, true learning and wisdom.

In addition he possessed a spirit of great independence.

As a judge, he was fair and impartial to Counsel or Solicitor all alike. The junior Counsel had a great friend in him and the senior counsel were never allowed to score on the ground of their seniority. That was the secret of his great popularity amongst the members of the Bar.

In private life he was very simple. His habits were very regular. He was fond of daily morning walks to keep up his physical health, and that was one of the reasons why he was in such robust health, both physical and mental.

He had all the great qualities of the head and the heart, and that is why we so much miss him.

"Chronicle"-"Sentinel" Earthquake Number

"Nav-Shakti," the Marathi daily of Bombay, reviewing the Special Earthquake Number of the "Chronicle-Sentinel" says:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Sentinel" in association with the "Bombay Samachar" have done a very valuable service to the stricken population in Bihar by throwing open the columns of their papers for collection of funds. The readers of these three papers have contributed nearly two lakhs with a view to give more detailed information to the public and to bring home to the people the need for further assistance, the "Chronicle-Sentinel" Special Number has been issued. It is priced at As. 4, out of which As. 2 per each copy sold will go to the Bihar Relief Fund.

Prominence has been given to Mahatma Gandhi's message which is a most fitting one. Other contributors to the Number are Babu Rajendra Prasad, Loknayak Aney, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. P.C. Ray, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Sachhidanand Sinha, whose articles are full of information. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas in his article points out that Britain has not paid as much attention as was needed to this question. Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee in his article rightly points out the need for land revenue remission.

The number also contains articles on the scientific aspects of Earthquakes and the effects of planetary conjunctions.

The measures adopted by Japan in 1923 Earthquake in their land go to prove the difference between a country governed by foreign rule and a self-governing country.

Many pictures about the Devastated Areas in Bihar have been given in the Number, making it all the more useful and instructive.

LIBERTY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Sir H. Samuel On Liberal Policy

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., visited Newcastle-on-Tyne and delivered the last of the series of speeches in which he has been expounding the Liberal policy.

Speaking to a gathering of Northern Liberal Federation delegates Sir Herbert said:

"In these days, when men talk lightly of discarding liberties which had been won by centuries of struggle, it is necessary to examine afresh the value of freedom. Liberty is valuable above all for the building of individual self-reliant character.

"No man who is the subject of another has the same status of manhood as a free citizen in a free State. Liberty is essential, also, in order to secure social justice. Unless the people can themselves defend their own interests, in the long run no one will defend them. And political liberty is a guarantee of international peace. Empires, dictatorships are always danger-spots in the world. Democracies are not.

"Liberals reject the philosophy which would glorify the State for its own sake. We hold that the State exists for the individual, not the individual for the State. We will not surrender our liberties to the dictatorship of any person or party or class. We oppose all attempts to remove the making of laws and their administration from the criticism and control of Parliament, or to oust the jurisdiction of the law courts over the acts of Ministers.

"The country should give close attention to the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps and the section of the Labour Party which follows his leadership. His proposals are these. If, in reaction from the present Government, a majority for the Labour Party is returned at the next election, the House of Commons should be called upon to pass in one day an Act authorising all the first steps necessary to effect a complete change in our industrial system. If the House of Lords does not pass such an Act, it should be overthrown. The Government would then proceed to make orders, carrying out their policy, which would have the force of law, and the law courts are to have no jurisdiction to say whether such orders had, in fact, been authorised by Parliament or not.

"If, after five years, the country turns against the regime, it should then be considered whether the House of Commons ought not to extend its own term of power, so that the people should not be allowed to vote at a general election for a change of policy. All this is to be done in the name of progress! Rather it would take us back 300 years to the time of Charles I., of even 700 years to the days before the Magna Charta.

THE FASCISTS.

"On somewhat similar lines, but with another objective, are the proposals of Sir Oswald Mosley and his supporters. They tend to militarise our politics. As we see on the Continent, a black shirt soon adds to itself a military tunic; the tunic is incomplete without a Sam Browne belt; and it is not long before the belt attracts an automatic pistol. We will not have that kind of thing in Britain. Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts are beginning to be a nuisance, and I have no doubt that they will be so treated by the police.

"But taking a candid view of the situation, and looking at events on the Continent, it must be confessed that the fall of democracies has sometimes been the fault of the democrats. There has often been a failure to form strong, efficient Governments, there has been mismanagements, of public finances, excessive expenditure, deficits and increasing taxation. Let us not be so foolish as to suppose that we are exempt from such dangers here.

"It might have been the same in Great Britain in 1931. I feel certain that the Liberal Party was right to co-operate with others in the financial crisis of that year, and I only regret that the Labour Party refused the invitation to do the same. Our co-operation helped to save the financial situation and to restore commercial confidence.

"But now the needs of the time are not being met. Those who advocate dictatorships are ready to sacrifice liberty for the sake of efficiency. We must secure both. It is essential that democracy should show itself efficient, energetic, constructive. This Government is failing to do that. If words were deeds this would be an excellent Government, but except in one or two departments nothing happens. The Government is asleep; you cannot meet Blackshirts and Brownshirts with nightshirts.

"I spoke in the House of Commons a few days ago of the 'shameful complacency' of the Government and of the country with regard to unemployment. The phrase was resented by some members of the House, but I stand by it. The unemployed workers, who marched to London from all parts of Great Britain were right to endeavour to stir the apathy of Parliament. They had a real message to give, and we should have hearkened to it. I hold that the Prime Minister, should have received their spokesmen.

"The bill now before Parliament is not a bill for dealing with unemployment. It does not even claim to touch the fringe of that problem. It is a bill for dealing with the unemployed—a very different matter. This is in no sense a measure to cure unemployment, and the steps with that aim, intended to bring men back into useful work, are utterly inadequate.

DANGER TO THE CONSTITUTION.

"The electorate, disillusioned and discontented, is becoming in increasing degree indifferent to political parties. At the three by-elections which have taken place this year a third of the electors did not go to the poll. At the last by-election in Portsmouth, it was nearly one-half. Three Conservative members have been sent to Parliament, and the proportions of the electors who voted for them were 35 per cent., 32 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively.

"It is a danger to the Constitution that a minority in the country may return a majority to the House of Commons. Indeed, it has happened repeatedly in recent years that Governments have been enabled to carry out session after session, a political programme, which a majority of the Nation had repudiated at the polls at the general election.

"In view of the extreme policies that are now being advocated both by reactionaries and by revolutionaries, this may, at any moment place the country in a position of peril, might even bring it to disaster. It is our system of voting which is at fault. Where there are more than two candidates at an election, which now constantly happens, one of them who has received only a minority of the votes cast as often as not goes to Parliament to represent the constituency.

"We say let representatives truly represent. This matter should not be regarded as a party issue; it affects the rights of every elector. It should command the active interest of all who care for democracy and its successful working.

"As a remedy Liberals favour Proportional Representation, but they would agree with other parties on any reform of the present system which would effect the main purpose in view and would command general assent. I would earnestly draw the attention of men and women of all parties to this problem. If it is not solved, our democracy might fall, not because the people had sanctioned a wrong policy, but because our present Constitution may allow a wrong policy to be carried out, although a majority of the nation had condemned it at the polls.

"It is essential to maintain unimpaired the political liberties of this country, first for the sake of our own wellbeing and the true greatness of our State; next for the sake of the unity of the British Commonwealth, for the great liberty-loving Dominions would have a very different sentiment towards the Mother Country if, in weariness or weakness, she allowed herself to fall under some domination.

"Finally, it is essential so that by our example and by our influence, now as in past times, Britain may help to uphold or to restore the cause of freedom in the other countries of the world."

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has lifted the embargo on the import of groundnut oil into the Limbdi State territory and has provided safeguards against its sale as sweet oil.

A deterrent penalty of Rs. 1,000 has been fixed for dealers in sesamum oil, who are found guilty of palming off groundnut oil as sweet oil on unwary customers.—A. P.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

C.-In-C. Defends Capitation Award

Points Out Inadvisability Of Reduction Of British Troops

People Would "Get At Each Other's Throats" In Such Contingency, He Says

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Two non-official resolutions were discused in the Council of State to-day and the Commander in Chief is expected to make an important statement on the resolution of Lala Ramsarandas raising the question of capitation awards.

At question time, Mr. Hossain Imam asked: What was the capitation charge (1) before the great war; (2) during the great war and (3) for the first three years after the war?

The Commander-in-Chief: (1) The payment in 1913-14 in respect of the Army was 917,287 sterling; (2) The payment during the war on the same account varied between 872,200 and 930,700 sterling and (3) In 1920-21 the army payment was 1,932,787 sterling and air force payment was 100,000 sterling. In 1921-22 corresponding figures were 1,976,078 and 92,000 sterling, while in 1922-23 they were 1,702,000 and 95,500 sterling.

Mr. Hossain Imam: What was the demand of the War Office for the capitation charge in 1923?

The Commander-in-Chief: 2,283,000 sterling.

TRAINING OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Mr. Hossain Imam: What was the actual cost of training of a British soldier in 1923 and 1932? When was the estimate of the actual expenditure of training last made and what were the figures then?

The Commander-in-Chief: Detailed actuarial calculations of their demand were produced for the first time by the War Office in 1926. On the basis of these calculations, it would be fairly accurate to say that the cost in 1923 of recruiting and training of a British infantry soldier for one year was 190 sterling and ten shillings. Since then the rates of the pay have been reduced and prices have fallen but the material is not available in India to work out similar details for 1932.

Sir Fazli-i-Hussain, the leader of the House, referred in feeling terms to the death of Raja Sir Motichand who for three successive sessions was a prominent member of the Council of State.

After a couple of speakers had addressed the House, the President agreed to convey their message of sympathy and condolence to the members of the bereaved family, and said that they looked upon Raja Motichand's observations in the House with great admiration and respect.

Lala Ramsaran Das moved his first resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council (1) to request His Majesty's Government to publish the full report of the Capitation Tribunal including the notes of dissent; (2) to convey to His Majesty's Government dissatisfaction of this Council with the inadequate contribution promised and (3) to request His Majest's Government to reconsider the whole question favourably.

Rai Bahadur Lal Ramsaran Das at the outset thanked the Commander-in-Chief for his efforts to secure some contribution from His Majesty's Government, but wanted His Excellency to take up India's case and fight more valiantly so that a reasonably sum could be secured. In the absence of a fuller version of minutes of dissent put in by Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman, it was difficult to judge what exactly was India's case before the tribunal, and how she had been treated. He protested against the mutilating of the dissenting minutes of eminent jurists and demanded the publication of the whole.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's views to prove thaet India's army was maintained largely for Imperial purpose strengthened the claim of the mover. He also quoted from Lord Kitchener and other military experts to show that training period should be estimated at six months and not longer. When British Government admitted that the Indian army was ready for any emergency in the East, and India was a good field for active service why should not Britain make general contribution to the Indian Exchequer, especially when India was too poor to maintain such a huge army.

"NOT DISCHARGED DUTIES PROPERLY."

Mr. Hosain Imam expressed the opinion that the Tribunal did not discharge their duties properly. It should have taken the unofficial opinion into full account.

Sir Akbar Khan thought it impossible to give up the British element in the army in India, considering the fact that India's geographical position did not compare favourably with Australia or Canada, and India had ever present before it the dangers from the Afghan frontier with Soviet Russia extending a lustful eye on India. He said that the Government of India, had done well fighting India's case before the Tribunal and the sum of two crores was something achieved.

OPPOSITION OF C.-IN-C.

The Commander-in-Chief opposed the resolution. He delivered an extempore speech for half an hour meeting the points raised both in the Council, and the Lower House as fore-shadowed by Mr. Tottenham in the Assembly. Mr. Tottenham and Major Lumby were present in the officers' box.

The Commander-in-Chief regarded most of the speeches made in both the Houses as special pleadings in which economy of truth was practised. He did not like to quote the language of Mr. Churchill, and characterise some of them as "frigid and calculating lies." It had been alleged that the full report had not been published. The difference, he continued, between the original full report, and the published full report, was just one of one or two verbal alterations without which the report would have been undesirable from the national or international point of view.

As for the minutes of dissent of Sir Shadilal and Sir Sulaiman, it was not found possible to publish them in full, in view of the discussions therein contained of certain matters relating to military policy and foreign regulations. Hence the brief summaries of the notes accepted by the two members were published.

But as there had been a good deal of suspicion in the public mind, he had approached the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and with their approval, he announced that the two dissenting minutes would be made available for perusal to any member of the legislature provided that information contained in it was not made public use of in any manner. (Cheers). The minutes would be shown in strict confidence to any member interested in the questions, but none would be allowed to make copies of them or take verbatim extracts and no reference should be made of any foreign power or name mentioned in either of the minutes.

Proceeding, the Commander in Chief emphasised that the Tribunal in accordance with its undertaking, gave the fullest consideration to the view-point presented by the minutes, before declaring their verdict.

His Excellency recalled how for five years he was a member of the Army Council when he used to present certain aspects of the case and now the wheel had turned and he found himself expressing the opposite view. (Laughter).

He assured that India's case was put very ably before the Tribunal. His Excellency said, "I don't say that India got more than she deserved. We did ask for more but it was largely because of the manner in which India's case was presented that she got what she did get."

His Excellency added, "we have got two crores. In not one single case during the seven times the Indian army was used for external purposes, was the cost anything like two crores."

WHAT HE REALISED IN 5 YEARS.

Referring to the demand for the reduction of the strength of the Army, His Excellency said that if the removal of British troops was contemplated opposition would not come from himself but from the Governors of the Provinces and their Ministers and Councillors He wished that those who talked of removing the British element had been in his shoes, for they would have realised all that he had realised during the last five years. Troubles came from Afridis, Red Shirts and the Burma Rebels; serious riots took places at Cawnpore and Bombay; troubles arose in two Indian States; the Mohamand rebellion came last year, and now two war brigades had been sent to Bengal against terrorists.

Was there any one who would tell him that it was impossible for these emergencies to have arisen at any time. Even as it was hard put to it or several occasions to decide as to where to send troops.

PREVENTION OF "FLYING AT EACH OTHER'S THROATS"

Continuing the C-in-C. said: "I venture to suggest, in all humility, that if Indian politicians pay less attention to providing seats for Muslims, Sikhs, Hindus and Untouchables and pay more attention to making India a nation, it would immediately reduce the cost of Indian defence. If I remove one battalion of internal troops immediately there is a protest from Provincial Governments. We have to see that people do not get at each other's throats."

NO PROPER TIME FOR REDUCTIONS.

Concluding, His Excellency reminded the Council of the fact that the whole world was in the melting pot, that the commercial and financial outlook was still dark, and that over a portion of the world they were grinning over each other's head and that at any moment the British Government might be forced into greater military expenditure. This therefore, he pointed out, was not the proper time for reductions in military expenditure, or reductions in the strength of the Army.

Concluding, His Excellency said "there is no secret in the army department. There is only one thing that I don't share with anyone, not even with the Viceroy, and that is war plans. Otherwise the army department is an open book."

Sir N. Choksy advised the House to be content with what they had obtained after 60 y agitation.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

R. B. Ramsarandas withdrew his resolution, expressing the hope that the Commander-in-Chief would lose no opportunity to fight India's case at the proper time before the proper quarters.

IMPERIAL & INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

There was two hours debate on Mr. Jagdish Prasad's resolution urging that Indian delegations to Imperial and International conferences should in future be composed and led by Indians alone. He traced the history of the resolution which had been moved year after year and this time the task had fallen on him. He assured the House that he was not actuated by racial considerations.

Mr. Henderson strongly opposed, while Mr. Suhrawardy gave a halting support. Sir Homi Mehta and Raja Raghunandansaran supported the resolution which they said was very modest and hoped that Government would not oppose it.

Sir Kurma Reddi urged a spirit of Internationalism He considered that the resolution was unfortunate, unnecessary and impolitic, as only such resolutions would go to strengthen the hands of diehards in England.

Mr. Jagdish Banarjee said that Government was determined to shut Indians out from such appointments because they could not trust Indians in International politics and it might be that White Hall despots wanted the humiliation of Indians not only in India but also at the bar of the world. He asked if Indians were unfit for Imperial considerations, why the British Government dragged India to become an original member of the League.

Sir Fazli Husain said that the fears expressed were based entirely on ignorance of facts. He assisted that the Indian delegation since 1929 for five successive years was being led by Indians and wherever possible Government were endeavouring to include larger number of Indians in the delegation. The views of the Government of India were given in writing and anybody on the Indian Delegation whether Indian or European had to follow them in the true spirit. It was true if International conferences were not led by Indians and consisted predominantly of non-Indians the impression would get abroad that Indians were not up to the mark. That was a sentiment which was quite natural and the Government of India and the Secretary of State realised it But at the same time, they should not shut their eyes to facts. No Government could afford to tie its hands in the matter of nomination to these conferences. In view of the varied subjects that came up for discussion it was necessary that they should have a wide field of choice. In conclusion Sir Fazli said that the debate would be forwarded to the Secretary of State in the usual course.

The Leader of the House said that Council would have no further business until the Finance Bill was passed in the Assembly.

Therefore, he suggested that the next meeting be announced to Members later on.

The President accordingly adjourned the House.—A. P.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale speaking at the Vasantotsav celebrations of the Hind Mahila Samaj on Monday at Bhatvadi over which Madame Sophia Wadia (seated left) presided.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

TELEGRAPHS & PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION DRAW AGAIN

Lusitanians "B" Defeat Friends Sporting By 2 Goals To Nil

The Lusitanians "B" asserted their superiority over the Friends Sporting Club by 2 goals to nil. The winners' forwards were a nippy lot and made most of their opportunities.

DRAW AGAIN

The Telegraph Recreation Club and the Bombay Portuguese Association could not settle their argument again. After extra time had being played the scores were level.

M. Fernandes drew first blood for the Association, but Cowsell equalised for the telegraphists.

Result:—

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSN.	1 Goal
TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB	1 Goal

Telegraph Recreation Club:—Durham: Salder and Le Blond: Issacks, Abraham and Lomas: Dias, Almeida, Cowsell, Cole and Roberts.

Bombay Portuguese Assn.—A Rodgriques: Charlie and Mendis: D'Sa, P Rodriques and A Fernandes, Max, M Fernandes, Saldanha, Albert and Francis.

RUGBY IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The following are the results of match played under Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Batley 5, London Highfield 7.

St. Helen's 7, Warrington 3.

Huddersfield 16, St. Helen's Recreation 5.

Oldham 2, Halifax 5.—Reuter.

JOURNALISM ABROAD

(Continued from page 4.)

tailed review of changes and developments in politics and in the Press throughout the world during 1933. Each country has a separate chapter in which full details are given of party programmes and political leaders and of the principal newspapers and news agencies. There are also descriptions of the organisation, and functions of the League, the World Court and the International Labour Office. The "Handbook" is edited by Mr. Walter H. Mallory, and is published for the Council on Foreign Relations Inc. by Harper & Brothers of New York, price dols. 2.50.

A Bill will soon be introduced in the South African Parliament which will provide that no person shall print and publish within the Union any newspaper unless there has been issued in respect of such newspaper a certificate of registration. Applications for such certificates must be made to the Minister and shall set forth (a) The full and correct name of the newspaper (b) the full and correct address at which it is to be published, (c) the full and correct name and residential addresses of the proprietor, printer, publisher, manager and editor-in-chief or responsible editor of such newspaper, and (d) in the case of any newspaper which is the property of of is to be printed or published by an association of persons, whether corporate or not, the full and correct names and residential addresses of the manager, chairman or other chief officer and of every director, trustee or member of the committee or Board of such Association who is resident within the Union. It is believed that the object of the new Bill is to bar non-resident Editors in South Africa.

Worldwide distribution of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc. m Class "A" 7 per cent preferred shares is shown in a recent survey completed by that company. Investors in thirty-six countries and American possessions, are now shareholders in the Hearst Publishing enterprise. This is an increase of twenty additional countries of stock-holders in the past year. The number of stockholders has reached the record total of 41,000.

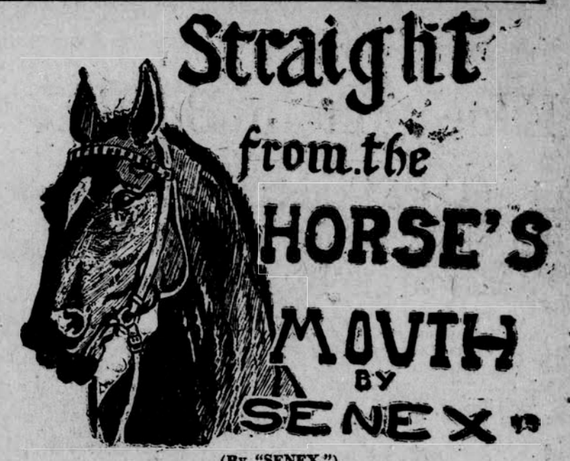
The London "Daily Telegraph's" certified net sales during February were 351,624, compared with 336,322 for January. Three-and-a-quarter years ago, when the price was reduced from 2d. to 1d. the circulation was under 100,000.

The original drawing of Strube's "Daily Express" cartoon, published on the day of the late King Albert's funeral and depicting Old Bill saying to a Belgian soldier, "I understand; I knew him up the line," has been presented to the British Legion. It will hang in Haig House, the Legion's hostel at Ypres.

The official opening of the "World P.E.N. Congress" to be held in Edinburgh, has been fixed for June 18.

The desirability of a special air mail rate for newspapers sent to India and Africa was stressed by Captain Cazalet in the House of Commons, on March 1, when he criticised the cost of 7s. 6d. for sending a single copy of the "Times" to India by air. Sir E. Bennet, the Assistant Postmaster-General, replied that the rates were kept constantly under review, but that the air-lines had to meet their costs.

Pondicherry.—The Republican Government of France have decided to open an Agricultural Credit Bank at Pondicherry for the benefit of the ryot and agriculturists of French India. It will be authorised to raise loans the initial resources of the Bank will be provided in the shape of a Government subsidy, not ex-



(By "SENEX.")

The following are the selections for the Final Day of the Bombay Racing Season, to be held on to-day:—

1st	RACE.	
	HAVANA	1
	MOSUL KING	2
	ZOBBA	3
2nd	RACE.	
	KUTUB	1
	VICTOR	2
	TAMIM	3
3rd	RACE.	
	FAUST	1
	ENGLISH STAR	2
	HADBAN BEG	3
4th	RACE.	
	AWAY	1
	DIOS	2
	OVER	3
5th	RACE.	
	CRUSTY	1
	FRANCOLIN	2
	THRACIAN PRINCE	3
6th	RACE.	
	CLAIRETTE	1
	FAIRFORD	2
	YOUNG BACHELOR	3
7th	RACE.	
	JAI BHAWANI II	1
	KARAM ALLAH	2
	ABDUL MALIK	3
8th	RACE.	
	HELOFALOT	1
	TOHUNGA	2
	GAY DAY	3
9th	RACE.	
	KIRKIBOST	1
	TRURO	2
	ROSEWATER	3
10th	RACE.	
	INSOMNIA	1
	JAYA KUMAR	2
	RAGHUBEER	3

M.L.A. DIES OF HEART FAILURE

Mr. Mackenzie Passes Away At Age Of 48

NEW DELHI. Mar. 20.

When the Assembly met to-day Sir Brojendra Mitter, the Leader of the House conveyed the tragic news of the death of Mr. Bth Mackenziel nominated member representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce which happened this morning at 6-30 a.m. under almost similar circumstances in which Sir Thomas Ryan died the other day.

Sir Brojendra Mitter said that Mr. Mackenzie attended the Assembly yesterday as also a meeting of the Aero Club last evening when he was found cheerful as usual. He was a member of this House for a year, and seven months and was to retire shortly after very useful career in India.

He was popular to all sections of the House.

Sir B. L. Mitter requested the President to convey their great sense of loss at the death of Mr. Mackenzie to the bereaved family.

"TOO TRAGIC"

Sir Cowasje Jehangir, Deputy Leader of the Independent Party, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, on behalf of the Democratic Party, Mr. R. S. Sarma, on behalf of the Centre Party, Sir Harisingh Gour, the leader of the Nationalist Party. Mr. George Morgan of the European Group, all expressed deep sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Mackenzie and associated themselves with what fell from the Leader of the House.

They all said that it was too tragic that on the eve of the deceased's retirement they should have to mourn his death.

The Chair also associated himself with what was said by the members, the Party leaders and the Leader of the House.

In accordance with the wishes of the House the Chair agreed to convey to the bereaved family of the departed, the expression of sincere condolence and sympathy of the House.

As a mark of respect to the departed, the House adjourned till to-morrow.—(United Press.)

Death On Eve Of Retirement

Mr. Mackenzie attended the Assembly yesterday and was quite hale and hearty. He was manager of the Burma Shell, Delhi territory and had spent 25 years in the service of Burma Shell Oil Company. The tragedy is heightened, as in the case of Sir Thomas Ryan, by the fact that Mr. Mackenzie was about to retire and had booked his passage for April 23. While Mrs. Mackenzie was sailing this week. The funeral takes place at six this evening at the New Delhi cemetery.

Mr. Mackenzie was to receive a farewell address from the staff this afternoon for which a specially erected shaminana was put up and other elaborate arrangements were made. This morning when the staff arrived they heard the tragic news.

Mr. Mackenzie was only 48 years old.

References will be made in the Assembly to-day to Mr. Mackenzie's death on the motion for condolence to the bereaved family.—A. P.

INDIA AND THE DAVIS CUP

Jagat Mohan Lal Criticises Policy Of Selectors

KARACHI, Mar. 20.

Interviewed by press representative prior to his departure for Lahore Jagat Mohan Lal, the All-India Tennis Player criticised the policy of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association in connection with the participation of India in the Davis Cup tournament. No serious efforts have been made to send a really good team from India.

They have always relied on players residing in Europe to take part in the Tournament, whereas other countries take great pains in selecting the best players, and send them to Europe specially for playing in the Davis Cup and other international tournaments.

He felt that India should send a team to participate in the Davis Cup Tournament. "It is not difficult to raise the few thousand rupees needed to send Indian teams to participate in the Davis Cup Tournament."

Favourably viewing the prospect of the visit of an Indian Tennis Team to Australia, he felt that only the best players should be sent, and that trial matches in all provinces should precede the selection, so that a good player could be spotted from any part of the country.—A. P.

THE KING'S ASCOT SURPRISE

A change in the procedure for issuing tickets for the Royal Enclosure at Ascot was announced from Buckingham Palace in mail week.

The King has appointed Lord Hamilton of Dalzell to succeed Viscount Churchill, who died last moth, as his representative at Ascot and trustee under the Ascot Authority Act of 1913.

The issue of tickets for the Royal Enclosure, however, will be managed, at the King's desire, by a department of the Royal Household and the King has asked the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Granard, to undertake this task.

Part of Lord Churchill's duty was to decide which of the applications for admission to the Royal Enclosure should be granted and which refused.

The announcement that this selection is now to be managed by a department of the Royal Household comes as a surprise.

Depressing Report On Education In Bombay

Cut In Govt Grants Causes Closing Of Schools: Expenditure Decreased By 13 Lakhs

In their Resolution on the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, for the year 1932-33, the Government of Bombay state:—

They are pleased to note that education in the Presidency received no serious setback in spite of the decrease in the number of institutions and in the direct and indirect expenditure on public instruction during the year.

The total number of pupils under instruction decreased by 606 to 1,332,087. Out of this total 1,033,521 were boys and 298,566 were girls, showing a decrease of 7,137 and an increase of 6,531, respectively, over the previous year's figures. The fall in the number of pupils was confined almost entirely to the primary stage where the general economic depression was almost certainly a contributory factor.

Government are pleased to note that discipline on the whole was satisfactory and that school and college authorities were alive to their duties and responsibilities and dealt with occasional cases of insubordination with tact and firmness.

The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 3,81,72,000, of which 47.5 per cent. was met from provincial revenues, 19.5 per cent. from funds of local bodies, 20.3 per cent. from fees and 12.7 per cent. from other miscellaneous sources.

University Education.

The total receipts of the Bombay University during the year amounted to Rs. 12,50,840 as compared with Rs. 10,98,000 in the preceding year, while the total expenditure was Rs. 9,23,740 as compared with Rs. 8,54,000 in the preceding year.

Government are glad to note that the University has been gradually building up a balance which, they hope, will be available for providing greater facilities for post-graduate teaching and research in all branches of learning. It is a matter for gratification that the University has now taken the step of creating a department for post-graduate education in technology. It is hoped that the Royal Institute of Science and the University Technological Department will co-operate in inaugurating a new era of progress in the industrial advancement of the Presidency.

It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the economic depression, the demand for higher education is increasing. The number of students in colleges, including the University School of Economics and Sociology, increased by 758 during the year. With the increase in the number of students in the colleges attention to individual progress becomes more difficult, but it is gratifying to note that tutorial work continues to receive attention in some non-Government colleges as well as in Government Colleges.

Less Money For Colleges.

Government's expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges in British Districts decreased from 24.1 per cent. to 21.6 per cent., while that from other sources increased from 75.9 per cent. to 78.4 per cent. The decision of Government to close the Deccan College at the end of the academic year 1933-34 was mentioned in Government's review on the last Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction. The junior classes in the college were abolished during 1933-34 and the college will be closed entirely at the end of the year. The object of Government in closing the college is to reduce their direct expenditure on higher education.

The financial position of some of the private aided Arts Colleges is far from satisfactory. The University is revising curricula of the different degree courses, and this will entail still higher expenditure on the colleges. Owing to financial stringency Government have not only not been able to increase their grants but on the contrary they have been forced to reduce them.

The students of the Karnatak have hitherto been handicapped owing to want of facilities for science teaching up to degree standard. Government intend to remove this inconvenience and propose to make the necessary provision in the budget for 1934-35 with the sanction of the Legislative Council. If the Legislative Council allows the provision to stand, B.Sc. classes will be started at the college from 1934-35.

Professional Schools.

The examination results of the Government commercial classes appear to be disappointing. The Accountancy Diploma Board Examination, which was hitherto held by this Government will be conducted by the Government of India from the year 1934-35 under the Auditor's Certificate Rules and certificates will in future be granted by them.

The examination results of the Diploma Classes attached to the Engineering Colleges and of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute were satisfactory. New large textile workshop buildings have been constructed and fitted with up-to-date machinery for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and its teaching in that subject will be considerably improved. The Government of India have refused either to take over the Sir J. J. School of Art or to contribute towards its expenditure. The Reorganisation Committee recommended that if the Federal Government would not take it over as an All-India Institution, it should be closed, but owing to its utility as a valuable agency for vocational education and the strength of public feeling against its closure Government have decided to retain it on its present lines. Government are pleased to note that some of the students of the School have won recognition in England.

Secondary Education.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular (High and Middle) schools for boys decreased by 2 to 545, but the number of pupils in them increased by 3,263 or by 3.5 per cent. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 57,22,605 of which 23.7 per cent. was met from provincial funds.

Government entirely agree with the remarks made in paragraph 34 of the Report by the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the establishment of unrecognised schools. It is hoped that it may be possible to arrange that the University will co-operate with the Director in withholding recognition from schools, which are not recognised either for Government examinations or for Government grants by the Government Educational Department.

The Director of Public Instruction has again noticed the unsatisfactory standard in English of the pupils in some schools and attributes this defect to the want of well qualified teachers. It is hoped that as more trained teachers are turned out from the Secondary Training College, Bombay, the school authorities will make it their special concern to employ only trained teachers fully qualified to teach English, and to pay them more adequately.

The increasing development of the Boy Scout movement is a welcome addition to school activities. The movement is assisted by an annual Government grant of Rs. 21,000.

Primary Education.

The District Local Boards of Kaira and Ahmedabad which have hitherto refused to undertake the obligations imposed on them by the Primary Education Act have either now taken over or agreed to take over control of primary education in their respective districts.

Owing to the cut in Government grants for primary education some local authorites have been compelled to close, as a measure of retrenchment, a few of their primary schools, which were thinly attended. This situation, though unavoidable owing to the financial stringency, is much regretted by Government.

The total number of primary schools for boys and girls decreased by 133 to 14,694 and the number of pupils by 3,449 to 1,140,359. The decrease is in the case of boys only as the number of girls in primary standards increased by 4,327.

The total expenditure on primary schools decreased by Rs. 13,98,000 to Rs. 1,91,14,000 and the provincial expenditure by Rs. 14,58,000 to Rs. 1,03,59,000. The decrease in total and the provincial expenditure was due to the cut of 19¼ per cent. effected in the Government grants to local authorities for primary education. The cut has however, been partially restored during the current year.

Female Education.

The number of girls under instruction increased by 6,531 to 298,566. The increase is particularly noticeable in Arts and Professional Colleges 151, High Schools 892, Middle Schools 519, and Primary Schools 4,327. The percentage girls under instruction to the total female population is 2.9 as compared with 9 per cent. in the case of boys. It is encouraging to note that the Educational Inspectors report that the progress of education of girls has continued to be very satisfactory during the year and that the number of girls of the Intermediate and Backward classes and Muhammadans has increased.

Lord Brabourne among the medical students at the Secretariat.

Medicos attracted more notice from passers by than cash, but they look cheerful all the same.

BEGUM AHMEDUNNISA DEAD

Falls Victim To Attack Of Small Pox

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Mar. 19.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day announces the death on Saturday after a week's illness from small-pox of Ahmedunnisa Begum Sahiba, sister of the late Nawab Salabatjah Bahadur.

The "Gazette" adds that the Bakrid Durbar has been postponed till July on this account.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & SOCIAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

Lady Brabourne visited the Women's Exhibition of Fine Arts in the University Building on Monday.

Mr. B. C Burt lunched at Government House on Monday.

Lady Brabourne attended a Concert in aid of the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji Industrial Home for the Blind and the Poona School and Home for the Blind at the Royal Opera House on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday.

Kathiawar's Quota For Bihar Relief

WADHWAN CAMP, Mar. 19.

The Bihar Relief Fund Collections in Kathiawar now amount to:

Rajkot, Rs. 1,00,000; Jamnagar Rs. 15,000; Bhavnagar, Rs. 9,000; Wankaner, Rs. 2,000; Wadhwan Camp, Rs. 3,000.—(United Press).

MILL JOBBERS ASSAULTED

Sholapur Mills Attendance Shows Increase Of 300

SHOLAPUR, March 19.

General attendance in all the five mills has increased by over 300, the total number of workers being 8,900.

It is understood that the jobbers of "Vishnu" mill have been assaulted.—A. P.

AIR FLIGHT CURES DEAFNESS

CALCUTTA, March 20.

Captain Barnard of the Indian Air Pageant, in a letter to the "Statesman," recounts interesting story of a man whose hearing was returned after a flight in the aeroplane.

Captain Barnard says that during his visit of the Air Circus at Patiala last week, one Indian friend of the Maharaja of Patiala who was deaf for many years, went for a flight in the machine. On alighting he astounded everyone by saying that his hearing was returned.

Captain Barnard adds that this is the first cure of its kind he has ever known.—United Press.

THUNDER-SHOWERS IN GUJERAT

Weather Disturbed In North-West India

POONA, March 20.

The weather is disturbed over North-West India and fairly wide-spread thundershowers have occurred in Gujarat, Lower Sind, and North-West Frontier Province. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Bhavnagar half an inch; Drosh, Mount Abu a quarter.

FORECAST.

Scattered thundershowers will occur in North-West India, Bombay, Deccan and Konkan.—A.P.

While chasing a kite, Lala Motilal, a well-to-do shopkeeper of Kotaparcha, Allahabad City, fell across the railway line adjoining his house, and was run over and killed by a passing train.

INFANT WITHOUT EYES

Dies Two Days After Birth, In Karachi

KARACHI, March 19.

A local pleader and landlord, Mr. Isarsing, a few days ago was blessed with the birth of a grandchild (female) without eyes which created a flutter in the local medical circles.

The child possessed no eyes at all. The portion above the nose was quite smooth and hairy. It had altogether a different kind of mouth with the upper lip cut and semi-circular.

The mother was so much horrified that she fell unconscious on having a look at her for the first time after which she was not allowed to see her. The child was fed on milk only and she died after two days.—(United Press).

RAID WITH REVOLVERS?

Four Youths Charged With Dacoity

BARISAL, Mar. 19.

The Special Tribnal presided by Mr. Tarak Nath Bose the Additional Sessions Judge of Bakarganj commenced hearing today of the Agailpasha Political Dacoity Case wherein Surendra Nath Sarkhel and three other youngmen of Gaurnadi Police Station figured as the accused.

The charges against the accused were that on the night of August 2, armed with revolvers the raided the house of one Jadu Nath Banerji of Agailpasha, silenced the inmates on point of firearms and decamped with booty of considerable worth.

The accused Sarkhel was arrested on August 9, in a house on Cornwalis Street, Calcutta with some incriminating articles and he made a confession on strength whereof the other three youngmen were arrested later.—(United Press).

Madras.—Mrs. Subbaroyan, Delegate to the Annual meeting of the Advisory Commission of the League of Nations for the protection and welfare of Children and young people is leaving for Delhi on Wednesday. From Delhi she will proceed by air to Brindisi "en route" to Geneva.—A. P.

14,731 Persons Convicted For C. D. In 1932-33

The total number of persons convicted for offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement during 1932 and 1933 in the Bombay Presidency is 14,731.

This information was given by Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, in reply to questions raised by Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday.

The Home Member added that the figure of 14,731 convictions included those sentenced to fine or whipping only or released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, warned or discharged or ordered to be detained in reformatories etc. and were not sent to jail.

Political Offences.

At the end of February 1934 there were 744 political offenders still in the jails of the presidency.

To a question as regards the classification of the prisoners the Home Member said that seven of these were classed "A," 386 were classed "B" and the rest were put in "C" class.

Dr. Vaishampayan: "How many political prisoners are there in the presidency whose term of sentence is still more than one year?"

Home Member: 173.

Q.—What is the longest term awarded to such a political prisoner?

Home Member.—The time and labour involved in collecting this information would be incommensurate with its value.

Backward Class Students.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole asked whether in view of the increasing number of students of the Intermediate and Backward Classes seeking admission to educational institutions, Government intended to increase the percentage reserved for students of these classes in Government High Schools, Government Arts Colleges, the Law School, the Sydenham College of Commerce, the College of engineering, the School of Art and V. J. Technical Institute.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the Education Minister, replied:

(a) "The number of students of the Intermediate and Backward classes seeking admission to Government colleges is generally increasing. So far as Government secondary schools are concerned, the number of pupils seeking admission from the Backward communities only is increasing.

(b) As regards Government Art Colleges, no percentages of places are at present reserved for admission of students of the Intermediate and Backward Classes. Nearly all qualified candidates from these classes are admitted so that no specific reservation is necessary. ."

Number Decreasing

To another question the Education Minister said that the number of Intermediate and Backward class pupils seeking admission to the Veterinary and Agricultural Colleges was decreasing.

He added that 25 per cent of the total seats at the Poona Agricultural College had been reserved for students from the Intermediate and Backward classes and 10 per cent for Mahomedans At the Bombay Veterinary College no students had been refused admission for want of accommodation and hence the question of reservation for these classes did not arise.

END OF TRADE DEPRESSION?

Saturn Changes Over From Capricorn To Aquarius

COLOMBO, March 20.

An event of considerable importance, especially to India and Ceylon, and in general to all humanity, occurred in Ceylon when the planet Saturn changed over from Capricorn to Aquarius.

According to astrologers, this change indicates a definite passing away of the general trade depression in the world, and a betterment of the condition of affairs, especially of India and Ceylon.—United Press.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Junagadh State Appoints Enquiry Committee

JUNAGADH, Mar. 19.

The Junagadh State has appointed a Committee to find out the causes of rural indebtedness, and to devise ways and means for lessening it.

Villagers have been invited from every part of the State to supply first-hand information about the socio-economic condition of the peasants to the member of the Committee.

Junagadh is the second State in Kathiawar to conduct such an inquiry, the first being Bhavnagar.—(United Press).

BOY FALLS FROM HEIGHT OF 75 FEET

And Is None The Worse For The Ordeal

KARACHI, March 19.

A fall from a height of 75 feet which certainly would have cost the life of a lad aged 10 but for the old woman upon whose shoulder he happened to fall.

It is stated that while the boy's mother was cleaning utensils in the balcony of the fourth storey in Ramswami, Garrikhatta. ed to kiss her, but as she was the boy came running and jumpafraid of spoiling his clothes she moved aside which caused the boy to slip down and fall upon the woman below. Both of them received minor injuries and were removed to the hospital for treatment. When the Doctor was interviewed he said that the boy was absolutely out of danger —(United Press).

Calcutta.—Of the ten passengers and two boatmen who were thrown into the river Hooghly on Saturday night as a result of a collison off Outram Ghat six have since been rescued. It is believed that others who were carried away by the stream have been picked up by passing boats as alarm messages were issued by the Port Police to that effect.—A. P.

GOOD AUGURY FOR FUTURE WORK

Tribute To Babu Rajendra Prasad

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA. March 19.

Well-known leaders of the country who came here for the meeting of the Central Relief Committee held yesterday, express warm appreciation of the work done so far and pay eloquent tributes to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

GOOD AUGURY

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy interviewed said: "The extent and magnitude of the disaster which has overtaken Bihar were graphically described by the President, Babu Rajendra Prasad at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee held at the Sinha Hall. The relief so far given by voluntary organisations by Government and by the Bihar Central Relief Committee was also described. Much has been done, but more remains to be achieved. The presence of leaders of thought from different parts of India at the meeting, the seriousness with which resolutions were discussed and decisions were taken augur well for the future of Bihar. While the earthquake made no distinction between one man and another and brought disaster to all without distinction of race, colour, creed or sex, it is the united and joint effort of the people which only would successfully cope with the distress. May the new Committee chosen by the people succeed in its efforts and push on its work with heart within and God overhead."

ERECT TEMPLE OF SERVICE

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu. Mayor of Calcutta, interviewed said: "A comprehensive survey of the terrible situation created by the earthquake has been made by Babu Rajendra Prasad in his statement at the all-India meeting. He had dealt with the question from all conceivable points of view and has visualised the needs and requirements of the future. Let us not, however, be overwhelmed with the sense of the magnitude of the task. Magnificent response has been made by the people irrespective of any distinction of creed or community. Let us all work in that spirit with determination to relieve the distress of those countless sufferers who are waiting for relief in silent agony under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. With the selfless devotion and the organising genius of Babu Rajendra Prasad and with the active assistance of official agencies, all working to the same end, may we succeed in building up a great temple of service in Bihar to which the rest of India will make a reverend pilgrimage."

One workman was killed and two injured when engaged in repairing the roof of a building attached to a soap factory in South Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon.

The condition of one of the injured is reported to be critical.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

Get take those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

Don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package.

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Parbatipur, (Bengal)

PREMIER WAS WRONG NOT TO HAVE MET HUNGER MARCHERS

His Sympathetic Word Would Have Been Gesture That Britain Would Have Endorsed

The editor of the "Sunday Referee," as preface to Mr. Maxton's article says:

"The Prime Minister refused to meet the hunger marchers who came to London last week. We think he was wrong. A few minutes of his valuable time, a sympathetic word, a reassurance that the Government were still grappling with the situation, would have been a gesture the country would have endorsed.

We are not concerned with the raison d'etre of the march, but in pursuance of our policy to afford a hearing to all sides we invited Mr. Maxton to write this article, stating the case for the marcher.

Payment for the article, which Mr. Maxton did not desire, has been sent to the marchers' return fund."

Mr. James Maxton, M.P., writes in "Sunday Referee" of 4-3-34:

Six weeks ago the Scottish unemployed hunger marchers set out from Glasgow on their march to London. From then till now there has been a steady trek, from North, South, East, and West, of marching men coming to the seat of Government to plead their cause with those who are charged with controlling the nation's affairs. The organising, controlling, and directing of these 2,000 men has been the work of a National March Council set up over six months ago, with Mr. Wal Hannington acting as its chief executive officer. The council was set up on the initiative of the United Front Committee composed of the Communist Party and the Independent Labour Party, and contained in its membership representatives of these two parties, leading trade unionists, and members of the National Unemployed Workers' movement.

POWERS OF LEADERSHIP

All the members of the Council had many other responsibilities and activities, and had to rely on their chief executive officer, Mr. Wal Hannington, who has displayed throughout tremendous powers of leadership, organising ability, and business prudence, which were all necessary to keep this army on the move steadily to time table, to get it housed, fed, and maintained in good health and spirits.

That this was done successfully is manifested by the fact that not one case of serious illness occurred among the men, that only a negligible handful had to be sent home or left behind on grounds of physical unfitness, and no man had to be dealt with either by the leaders or the authorities for crime, delinquency, or serious misconduct.

THE CONFERENCE

Parallel to the organisation of the march itself there was carried on the work of organising the National Unemployed Conference, which was held at Bermondsey Town Hall on Saturday and Sunday, February 24 and 25, the week-end on which the marchers arrived in London from all parts. This conference was not a conference of marchers. Each marcher contingent was represented by two or three delegates, but the main body of the conference of 1,500 people was made up of representatives from working-class local organisations all over the country.

To arrange this called for a huge amount of work, as everyone who has been associated with parties or organisations which hold conferences must know. To arrange for the housing of them is a huge task in itself, since the vast majority do not have the resources to permit of them walking into the first likely hotel. A comprehensive policy on unemployment and unemployment insurance had to be carefully prepared to place before the conference, and opportunity provided for its emendation.

This description of the organising work involved may do something to neutralise the idea that is so sedulously propagated that these marches are simply the futile tramping of a raggle-taggle, down-at-heel body of workshys who have merely set out on an expedition to annoy the lieges and to carry on begging in an organised form.

While the men were on the march intensive agitation and propaganda were carried on by the local organisations in every part of the country, and from these meetings a large proportion of the money to cover the heavy expenses was secured.

AMAZING RESPONSE

The response from working-class audiences was amazing. An audience which in the ordinary way would have subscribed a collesction of from £3 to £5 would give from £30 to 50 to help the marchers.

So generous has been the working-class responses that all the expenses of the march, the conference, the Hyde Park demonstration, and housing the men in London have been met, and there only remains the problem of transporting them back by rail to their homes, a very heavy expenditure, a portion of which can be found, but for which some further assistance is required. The organisers are confident that by Tuesday, the day fixed for departure, there will be a generous response that will enable them to finish off the whole campaign with a clean financial sheet, which is all that is wanted, since no one associated with the movement wishes to make one penny of surplus out of these activities on behalf of the unemployed. Should there arise such a surplus it would be devoted in one way or another to the assistance of the unemployed.

What is it hoped to obtain by such a march? Why should the unemployed be subjected to the hardships they had to face? What good can come out of it? These men are dupes of the Communists and of Moscow. These and many other questions are asked and many denunciatory statements are made.

VOLUNTARY MARCHERS

It should be clearly understood that every man on the march was a volunteer who signed a declaration that he went of his own free will and on his own responsibility and expected no personal reward. The number that actually were permitted to take the road was only a fraction of those who offered, and if any value had been deemed to arise from mere numbers it would have been as easy to have had 5,000 marchers instead of 2,000. Only a minority were members of the Communist Party or of the I L P. A larger proportion were members of the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, but most were simply unemployed men with a strong desrie to make public protest against their condition. There is no need for anyone to shed salt tears about their sufferings. Out on the open road, with congenial company, away from the hopeless drab routine of the Labour Exchange and the irksome frictions that necessarily are the lot of an unemployed man in his family life, seeing probably for the first time new parts of his own country, meeting new people, passing through town, village, and countryside—these, under a self-imposed discipline, the unemployed marcher propably gets far more out of on his march than the so-called tired business man or statesman gets out of his holiday cruise in the Mediterranean. It does him the more good because he is not marching for selfish pleasure, but for a cause, a cause that, while facing the realities of the day-to-day struggle of the workers, allows itself to dream dreams of a world freed from class tyranny, from poverty, from unemployment, and from war dangers.

COMRADESHIP

The comradeship of the man is an education far and away beyond that of the communal life of the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges. On the road and in their billets the men discuss the problems of the workers' battles, try to find the fundamental causes of the failure of Labour Governments and Trade Union leaders to cope effectively with their problems, and try to devise fool-proof and knave-proof ways of building a movement which cannot be misled by leaders.

If nothing else happened than this the hunger march would be a valuable bit of work, for each man returns to his home district more experienced, better educated, better disciplined, to work for his cause and knowing more of his fellows in other parts of the country.

STIRRED TO ACTIVITY

But much more is done than that. The workers in every district are stirred to activity by the passage of the men. The complacency of the middle classes and the comfortable people throughout the country is seriously shaken. The Government, the House of Commons, Downing Street, are actively reminded that they are dealing with a human problem, and not an academic one, when they play around with their various nostrums.

They realise that here is the beginning of a movement which may well develop to a pitch where not merely complacency will be disturbed but that may well provide the dynamic for the making of a new system. Coolly, calmly, and with great restraint, in face of such provocations as the arrest of Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt, the men have carried through the first part of their task, and will return on Tuesday to their homes having laid down the basis of a national movement which will make itself more and more manifest as the present Government and the present system drag on to their inevitable end."

INDIA NEEDS MARINE AQUARIUM

Appointment Of Board Of Fisheries Urged

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society was held at the Prince of Wales' Museum on Monday evening, with Sir Reginald Spence the retiring Hon. Secretary, in the chair.

Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, the incoming Hon. Secretary, announced the election of 61 new members since August last, 1933, including among others, the Governor of the C. P and of the U. P. It was also announced that H. E. The Governor of Bombay, Lord Brabourne, had honoured the society by accepting the Presidentship of the Soiecty.

Mr. Sanderson presented the report of the Society for 1933, which was adopted at the meeting. In presenting the report referred to two facts of importance during the year, namely the 50th anniversary of the founding of the society, and the decision of the Trustees of the Prince of Wales' Museum to build an extension of the existing Museum, to which the Natural History Section was to be transferred.

ARTICLES IN JOURNAL

The speaker then reviewed the various important papers and reports, published in the Journal of the Society whose 36th volume had been completed contributed by learned scientists and professors. Essays on the white-browed Gibbon, Indian Langurs, and on the collections of the Vernay Scientific Survey of the Eastern Ghats; reports dealing with the Hyderabad Ornithological Survey; essays on the Indian mammals, fishes, snakes, etc., the series of essays on Indian flowering trees, and the reports on the survey of shell and marine fisheries of the West Coast were some of the features of the Journal. The speaker thanked the distinguished contributors of the Journal for their valuable studies of various Natural History subjects.

WANTED MORE MEN OF QUALIFICATIONS

It was also suggested by the secretary that though the Government had appointed a Fisheries Officer, the appointment of two or three men of high qualifications on small honorariums to work under the direction of the Fisheries Officer was immediately necessary for investigating the biological problems connected with the above fisheries. Contact with experts of the Zoological Survey of India was also necessary.

The speaker was of opinion that a Marine Aquarium, if established in India, would be self-supporting. There was need for co-operation between the fisheries of various provinces too.

APPOINT BOARD OF FISHERIES

He, therefore, suggested a Board of Fisheries to be instituted by Government on which representatives of their Society and other scientific institutions in India, as also the represetatives of the Zoological Survey of India and of the Madras Fisheries, could be included.

He regretted that the plans for an Asuarium in Bombay prepared by the society were held in abeyance for lack of funds.

Mr. Ridland proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Reginald Spence the retiring Hon. Secretary. The speaker, however, hoped that Sir Reginald whose departure from India constituted a great loss both to the society and to the Journal, would still continue to take interest in the Journal, of which he had so long been one of the joint editors.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following were elected to the Executive Committee of the Society:

Right Revd. R. D. Acland, Bishop of Bombay; Mr. Farrokh E. Bharucha; Rev. Fr. J. F. Caius. S. J.; Mr. C B B Clee; Mr Alwyn-Ezra; Mr. J B Greaves; Prof. V. N Hate; Mr. J G Ridland; Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S.; Mr. A Forrington; Mr P M. D. Sanderson; Mr. H. M. McGusty.

The names of the Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from cities other than Bombay were also announced.

Wankaner, (Kathiawar).—The State has issued orders restraining marriages of girls below 13 years of age and boys below 17 years of age. A fine of Rs. 100 will be imposed on anyone infringing the law.—United Press.

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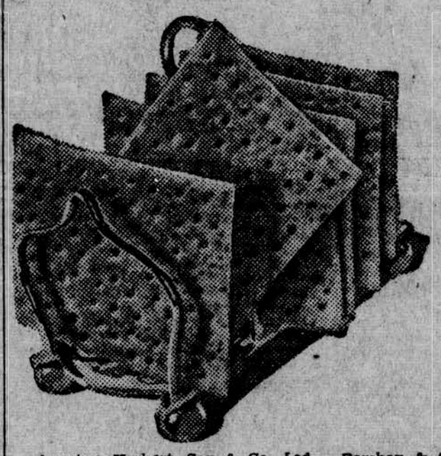

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MOBILISING THE WORKERS

Moderation A Waste Of Time, Says Sir S. Cripps

Sir Stafford Cripps further defines his position in the Labour movement in a foreword to Mr. J. T. Murphy's book, "Preparing for Power, a Critical Study of the History of the British Working-class Movement". (Cape, 6s.)

"The opponents of the present National Government (Sir Stafford says) may be divided politically into three broad classes. The first of these is composed of convinced Socialists who believe that capitalism is economically unsound and that no solution for our present evils can be discovered within our existing economic system. They believe that it is vitally necessary for the salvation of the country to bring about a transition to Socialism, and that this can be done by a full use of the constitutional powers of the workers. They are not concerned to preserve all the details of Parliamentarianism as it at present exists, but rather desire to develop to a new and more efficient Parliamentary government suitable to a Socialist democracy.

The second class, alarmed at the possibility of Fascism, and alarmed too at the difficulties that will arise in a transition to Socialism, cling tenaciously to our existing Parliamentary forms as the one apparently stable element in an otherwise unstable world.

"HUMANITARIAN."

The third class consist of humanitarian, rdaically minded, and peace-loving elements who are not opposed to the private ownership of property but believe that a great deal of ameliorative work may still be done within capitalism. This class definitely insist upon the preservation of all the incidents of nineteenth-century democracy and are frankly opposed to Socialism as soon as there is any prospect of its being brought about in the near future.

The first class, though perhaps not so great numerically, is important in that it contains the younger members and many of the keenest workers in the movement. It is members of this class that are liable to be led away by the promise of action by the Fascists or Communists. The third class are prepared to give a qualified consent to a very moderate gradualist policy which leaves Socialism as a far-off goal. It is largely to attract this class that the gradualist stresses the necessity for moderation and slow change. It is questionable whether these three classes of people could ever combine to give whole-hearted support to a single Government. It seems impossible that Socialism will ever be brought into being with the help of the non-Socialists of the third-class, and it is therefore, I believe, waste of time for those who desire Socialism to pander to the supposed wishes of that part of the electorate.

If the Labour party loses their support by a vigorous and definite programme of Socialism, it will take longer to achieve power. This, I believe, is far better than forming a Government with the support of persons who definitely are not Socialists."

INDIAN MERCHANTS IN U. S. A.

No Protection By Treaty

The following question was asked in the Legislative Assembly on February 13:—

Sirdar Sohan Singh:—(a) Will Government please state if there is a Trade Treaty between Indian and the United States of America? If so, is it a fact that while this treaty guarantees full business rights and protection to American merchants in India, it contains no corresponding protection to Indian merchants in the United States of America?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Treaty?

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore:—(a) There is no direct trade agreement between India and the United States of America, but there is a Convention of Commerce concluded as long ago as 1815 between His Brittanic Majesty and the United States of America, Article 3 of which is applicable to India. The provisions of this Article are unilateral inasmuch as they make no stipulations for the treatment of Indian trade in the United States of America. (b) A copy of the Convention referred to has been placed in the Library of the House.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 20

B C Rate T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-July.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 15th Apr-May

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 262 3/4
Banks selling T T 260 3/4
Banks buying T T 259 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 589

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.10 5/8 19th instant

Shanghai/London 1/4 5/16 20th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 20th instant
London/Paris 77.37 19th instant
London/Belgium 21.85 19th instant
London/Switzerland 15.78 19th instant
London/Italy 59 43 19th instant
London/Berlin 12.91 19th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 19th instant
London/New York 5.09 3/8 19th instant
Amsterdam/London 7.57 19th instant
Java/London 7.54 19th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Steady.
Gold £6-16-6 17th instant £6-16-6 19th tant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 17th instant 20 7/8 19th instant
Silver London Forward 20 5/16 17th instant 20 15/16 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 45.80 17th instant 45 1/4 19th instant
London discount 3 mos 15/16 per cent 17th instant 15/16 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 17th instant 1 per cent 19th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

SEEDS.

London, March 19

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-8-9.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March sellers £9-5-0

LINSEED.

London, March 19.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton March/April sellers £11-0-0.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, March/April sellers £9-7-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £11 5-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 19

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., March sellers £18/6.
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt., May/Aug. paid & sellers £18/10-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 19

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	157/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	141
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	49-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, March 19.

	£
Copper Brazier	43-1/4
Yellow Metal	36-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	233-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 19

Silver.—Market closed steady.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16/6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 19.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 20

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	88-3-0
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	88-2-6
4 p.c. 1960/79 Cash	102-15-3
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	103-0-0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	115
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	115-1
TAXFREE	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	102-4
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114 4
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109 4
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	105-13-0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97-7-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100-9-0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash ...	102-12-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100-13-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	107-14-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955 60 Cash	107 12
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107 5
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107 10
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103 5
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107 15
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	105 5
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	96-12-0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	95-4-0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	107-4-0
6 p.c. M Deb. 1954	118 12
6 p.c. K P.T. 1956	118 12
6 1/2 p.c. B I.T 1937	108 0

3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88 but declined to Rs. 87-13-6 and again advanced to Rs. 88-4 on active buying.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 19

Broach A/May opening 202 1/4; highest 202 3/4; lowest 201 3/4; close 202

Broach J/Aug opening 207 1/2; highest 207 3/4; lowest 207; close 207

Oomra March opening 175 1/2; highest 175 1/2; lowest 175 3/4; close 175 1/2

Oomra May opening 176 1/4; highest 176 1/4; lowest 176; close 176 1/4

Oomra July opening 178 1/2; highest 178 1/2; lowest 178 1/4; close 178 1/4

Bengal March opening 133 1/4; highest 133 1/4; lowest 133; close 133

Bengal May opening 136 3/4; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136; close 136

Bengal July opening 139 3/4; highest 139 3/4; lowest 139; close 139

Tejimandi for Broach A/May Rs. 4 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 19

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 108 at Cross Rate 5.10 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/May 201; Liverpool May 6.13 Rs. 67 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach AMay 201 New York May 11.96 Rs. 59 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.10 5/8.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai March 20

T T on London:
Previous closing 1-4 1/4
To-day's opening 1-4 5/16
To-day's closing 1-4 5/16
Tone: Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 20

The local silver market ruled firm at the opening to-day on reports that the Dies Silver Bill was passed by the House of Representatives after the close of the New York Silver market on Monday. Shanghai Exchange on London opened steady at 1-4 5/16. In the local market prices advanced to Rs. 62/1 but later on ruled easy on increased selling pressure. The Gold market was also steady at Rs. 33/12/9 but later on prices declined to Rs. 33/12. The undertone of the market was easy:

Ready Silver	55-11-0
April	61-10-0
May	61-12-0
Ready Gold	33-12-0
April	33-12-0
May	33-12-3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar 19

Spot Silver 45 1/8—5/8 c
March 45.20—62c
May 45.50—62c.
Tone: Easy.

LONDON RUBBERS.

London, March 19.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 5 1/4 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 19.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.94-1/2
Amsterdam	7.57-3/4
Brussels	21.87
Madrid	37.46
Milan	59.50
Berne	15.79-1/2
Paris	77.50
Prague	122.50
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.10-1/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 19.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, March/April sellers 18/1-1/2.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, March/Apl. sellers 18/1-1/2.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, March/April sellers 21/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARRET

London, March 19

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt., Mar/Apl. nominal 6/10-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Mar/Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt., Mar/Apl. sellers 6/7-1-2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

London, March 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 20.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was weak on long liquidation, influenced by weakness of Walt Street. Prices later advanced partially on short covering.

TWO BILLS PASSED

The Bankhead Bill and the Silver Bill permitting payments against exports of commodities in silver were passed by the House of Representatives but the market failed to have any influence partly due to impending labour trouble and partly due to weak character of the Bankhead Bill. It is believed that the promoters of the Bill try to make its effective in the Senate.

LABOUR TROUBLE

The threatened labour trouble had a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange and there was a marked absence of any speculative support in cotton. There was fairly heavy long liquidation and some optional cotton was also pressed for sale. Mills were the only buyers and at the decline there was some short covering.

CONSTRUCTIVE OUTLOOK

The Silver Bill and the Bankhead Bill are constructive and although there is no effect at the moment as a result of labour trouble, we do not see any reason for any material decline in prices. The present decline may be carried further but we think it risky to keep short as heavy liquidation is improving the technical situation.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May delivery 12.10. There was scattered buying which wiped off the opening decline and May delivery reached the highest level of the day 12.13. At this level there was heavy long liquidation which in conjunction with Government selling resulted in a decline of 27 points from the highest level. Later on there was some short covering influenced by passage of the Bankhead Bill and the market closed at a net decline of 17 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 12.20c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 14 to 19 point. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 12.05c.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.13 unchanged at 10-7 a.m. lowest 11.96—27 at 12-8 p.m.

Liverpool May highest 6.24—03 (10-1 a.m.) lowest 6.17—10 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E J Schwabach and Co., New York:—

Labour troubles and disappointing Bankhead Bill passed by House of Representatives, limiting marketing but not ginning causing liquidation by longs.

Messrs. A Norden and Co, New York: Passing Bankhead Bill appears temporarily discounted. Labour unrest disturbing. Expect better buying opportunities.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market declined in sympathy with the Stock Exchange owing to strike threatened in the United States of America. Advise buying on the scale down.

Liverpool: Disappointed market liquidation on American labour troubles. Bankhead Bill passed. Bullish temporary

New York: House of Representatives passed Bankhead Bill.

New York: Restriction upto Senate this week. Government are selling. Support being withdrawn by speculative interests. Irregular market in prospect. Mill stocks are heavy and may check demand.

New York: House passes Bankhead also silver Bill permitting payment exports commodities in silver.

New York: House passage Bankhead Bill little effect owing weakness other markets but our opinion Bill assures ultimately higher prices.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

America: Cloths slow, sales below production; buyers hesitant owing to Bankhead Bill and N. R. A. uncertainties; stocks not accumulating as deliveries equal production; some mills will need business soon; England producers still loosing ground; Japan sales below production; consumption of American decreasing rapidly.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

Bankhead Fill passed in the House, present form considered weak but promoters hope to strengthen in the Senate.

Outsiders show trade only support.

Liverpool: Good deal liquidation principally straddle.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York: Selling against Loan Cotton; labour situation causing uneasiness: think buyers will do better by waiting.

New York: House passage Bankhead Bill little effect owing weakness other markets but our opinion Bill assures ultimately higher prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 19

May 1934	11.96—17
July 1934	12.08—16
October 1934	12.21—15
December 1934	12.32—15
January 1935	12.36—16
Middling Spot	12.20—15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 20.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points on Monday with May delivery 6.24. The market was quiet and featureless. Later on the market was discouraged by long liquidation. Off-take was small and there was a lack of trade support. Heavy straddle selling resulted in a sharp decline and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point to 6.57d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and irregular with a limited business. Prices closed at a decline of 4 points to a rise of one point with March 5.00, May 4.95 and July 4.90.

EGPPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with increased selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points with spot cotton 2 points higher at 8.77. Uppers futures declined 7 to 6 points and spot cotton prices improved 2 points at 7.07d. per lb.

WAITING FOR REACTIONS.

A Liverpool firm states:—

"We must not lose sight of the fact that we have had steadily advancing markets for some considerable time past, practically without reactions, and the present change of sentiment is natural, the more so as urgent trade requirements are probably covered and that prospective buyers, whether of futures or actual, are loath to follow the upward trend and are more inclined to wait for reactions before entering the market."

SAFE TO BUY.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The Bankhead Bill limiting production this year to 10 million bales and levying a tax of 50 per cent. on the market value of cotton produced in excess of the quotas allocated to producers was passed yesterday by the House of Representatives.

The market however acted very poorly, Southern selling against 10 cent loan cotton was in evidence whilst Wall Street sold heavily. With the possibility of serious labour troubles overshadowing the markets and the approaching holidays it may be the decline will go somewhat further in which case in view of the encouraging trade reports from America we would feel inclined to make moderate purchases.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 19.

March 1934	11.90—14
May 1934	11.95—19
Middling Spot	12.05—20
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	12.05
July 1934	12.14
October 1934	
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	12.98
July 1934	12.09
October 1934	12.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 19.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934		6.20—10
April 1934		6.18—10
May 1934	6.24	6.17—10
June 1934		6.16—09
July 1934	6.21	6.15—09
August 1934		6.14—09
September 1934		6.14—09
October 1934		6.13—09
November 1934		6.13—10
December 1934		6.14—09
January 1935		6.14—09
February 1935		6.14—09
March 1935		6.15—09
Middling Spot		6.57—01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.49
May 1934	8.43
July 1934	8.43
October 1934	8.30
November 1934	8.31
December 1934	8.28
F. G. F. Spot	8.77

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 19

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.78
Fine (Good Staple)	4.93
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.08
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.90
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, March 20.

The local Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady to-day with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed mostly unchanged. Cement shares were active with a good enquiry for Indian Cements which recorded some improvement in prices. The undertone of the market was steady and operators are awaiting further declines to replace purchases. The general sentiment is inclined to lean on the bull side and every decline is meeting with fresh buying.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 20

Bombay Dyeing 767 60 65 64
Century 225 23
Central India 265 62 66
Colaba 82
Kohinoor 137 33 36 35
New Great 132 27 31
Simplex 83 82 85
Swadeshi 188 85 95 93-2
Bundi 28
I Cement 362 65 60 68-2
T Steel Defd 213 11 13
T Steel Ord 58-8 10
Steam 272 73
B Burma 412 6 12 11 13
Tata Hydro 144 143
Andhra 1417 15 18 17
Tram ord 141-14 141-9
Tata Power 1000 5 997 1006 2

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	268/2
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	764 0
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	223 12
100 Central India	266 4
100 Colaba	82 8
100 Gokak	116 4
100 Crescent	7 0
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	N 3 8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
50 Kastoorchand	8 0
100 Indore	118 12
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	135 0
250 Laxmi	716 4
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 8
1000 Morarji	425 0
250 Model	48 4
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	131 4
100 Osmanshahi	N80 0
100 Phoenix	260 0
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2800 0
50 Simplex	85 0
100 Swadeshi	193 2
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 14
500 Vishnu	1437 8
1000 Western	731 4
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	89 8
25-50 Central	24 4
500 Imperial	1265 0
125-500 Imp. County	315 0
50-100 India	105 8
5 Union	4-8-8
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 0
70 Gwalior	90 8
250 Indian	v68 2
40 Katni Def.	1181 4
10 Katni Ord	396 4
75 Okha	157 8
10 Punjab	17 15
100 Shahbad	320 0
70 United	81 4
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10 12
15-75 New India	29 4
200 Oriental	3790 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	243 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1417 8
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	141 9
100 Bombay Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	203 2XD
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	143 12
1000 Tata Power	1002 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantej	785 0
100 C. Province	79 8
100 Dhon Baramati	83 0
100 Gujarat	57 4
100 Mandra Bhon.	79 8
100 Pachora Jamner	77 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500 Tapti Valley	745 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	17 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	233 2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	56 6
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	190 0
50 Belapur Sugar	185 10
100 Bombay Steam	273 2
125 Bombay Burma	413 12
50 Bombay Burma County	138 2
8sh. Br. B Petrol	2-9-6
50 Bombay Telephone	87 12
100 Ind. Bleaching	131 4
100 Indian Radio Def.	541 4
100 Indian Radio Ord	485 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 8
30 Tata Construction	63 8
25 Tata Oil	17 12
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 0
7 per cent Bom. Trams (T.F.)	79 8
5 per cent Central India (T. F.)	461
7 per cent. Katni 1st.	121 4
7 per cent. Katni 2nd (TF)	137 8
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro XD	123 2
7½ per cent Tata Power	1260 0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163 12
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	166 14
7-1/2 per cent. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	121 4
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	635 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 20

Following a decline of 17 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 200/12 for Broach A-M delivery. There was utter absence of any buying. Failure of New York to improve over the Bankhead Bill induced liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 199/4. At this level there was scattered short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 199/12.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 199/8
Broach J-A. 203/12
Oomra March 173
Oomra May 173/12
Oomra July 176
Bengal March 132/4
Bengal May 133/12
Bengal July 136/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	144/47	...
Bengal Fine	141/43	...
Bengal F.G.	138/40	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141/43	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	138/40	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	189/91	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	188/91	...
Pundhurna Fine	181/84	...
Yeotmal Fine	180/82	...

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All local markets will remain entirely closed on Wednesday the 21st instant on account of "Jamshedi Navroz" Holiday.

Arvi Fine	180/82 ...
Ellichpur Fine	180/82 ...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	174/76 ...
Khamgaon Fine	174/76 ...
Mulkapur Fine	168/72 ...
Khandesh Fine	166/70 ...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	166/70 ...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	177/79 ...
Broach Fine	209/11 ...
Punjab/American	218 ...
Punjab/American mix	209 ...
Cambodia	... 256
Miraj/Sangli	... 166/71
Compta Good	... 171
Jinja	327 ...
Busoga	331 ...
Manza	321 ...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	1,894	210,871
Central India	917	154,574
Barsi and Nagar	470	144,303
Hyderabad-Gaorani	138	37,275
Berar	2,646	293,171
Central Provinces	713	74,955
Total Oomras	6,778	915,149
Dholera	127	28,214
N.-W. Provinces	99	7,086
Rajputana	201	31.204
Sind-Punjab	1,419	129,354
Broach	2,042	176,799
Coompta & Dharwar	...	10,657
Westerns-Northerns	...	4,530
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	6,088
Persian	...	1,113
American	...	23,316
Egyptian & African	877	73,051
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	11,543	1,406,585

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

200 Veram Ladha Sindhurni	163 1/2
100 Cotton Agent Khandwa	177 1/2
76 Japan T & Co., Nemarkheri	177
100 Khatau Mill Sadlifarm	225
101 Bombay & Co., Akola	168
100 Cotton Agent Busoga	331
50 Mahamadh Suleman Bukhedi	331 1/2
500 Nanalal Manilal Brouchold	14 off
90 Khatau Mill Jagadia	70 on
300 A Damodar Broach	15 off old
100 Nanalal Munilal Govaget	2 on
180 Kotak & Co., Dhandhuka	180
52 Colaba Land Kherakyan	9 off
59 Volkart Bros Khamgaon	173 1/4
100 Kotak & Co., Limbdi	180

Ready Cotton Market closed on Wednesday.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33
	Bombay, Mar. 20.	
Receipts to date	19-3-34 6659000	7398000
Receipts Yesterday	19-3-34 10000	9000
Exports to date	19-3-34 5947000	6042000
Stock at Ports	16-3-34 3283000	4451000
Stock Interior Towns	16-3-34 1706000	1932000
Stock Liverpool	16-3-34 1030000	870000
Visible Supply	16-3-34 7533000	9006000
Quantity in Sight	16-3-34 10293000	11123000
Quantity out of Sight	16-3-34 9313000	8921000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.					
U.P.	144	140	136	131	
Panjab	144	140	136	131	
Rajputana	144	140	136	131	
Oomra No 3	180	177	175	172	...
C.P. No 1	193	190	188	185	...
C.P. No. 2	185	183	181	178	...

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Java Ready	14 2 6
February Shipment	4 5 0
March Shipment	4 6 3
A-M. Shipment	4 6 0

Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Mar. 19.

July	1.61
Sept.	1.67
December	1.72
January,	1.73

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	19
Amer Forn Power Com	10
Amer Forn Power Gold D	50
Amer Forn Power 7 per vent P	23
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	44
Consolidated Gas	39
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel and Tel	117
Western Union Telg	53 1/2
Radia Corp	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	35
Baltimore and Ohio R R	29
Erie R R	21
Pennsylvania R R	33
Union Pacific R R	126
Great North Pfd	27
National Dairy	15
Hiram Walker	46
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr Tobacco B	68
Dupont	94
Bethelehem Steel	40
United States Steel	49 5/8
American Smelting	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	22
General Motors	35 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
Goodyear Tyre	36
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	16 1/4
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	14
United Light and Power Chase Bank	27
National City Bank	28 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	480
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	37
General Foods	33

Market affected by labour situation and we may have some more selling pending clarification.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,540	246,271
Japan & China	2,804	320,703
Coast Ports	..	9,617
Up-country by Rail	..	66,564
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	17,446
Total	4,344	660,541

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Linseed May	6 3 0
Linseed Sept.	6 7 0
Wheat May	3 13 6
Wheat Sept.	3 13 3

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/8:—Closing Rs. 25/2/6.

Groundnut Seeds Deliver May Opening Rs. 22/2; Highest Rs. 22/3/6; Closing Rs. 22/1.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th March 1934.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	Rs. 70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	Rs. 21,88,73,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 3,13,35,000
Total	Rs. 27,40,08,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government other authorised securities	Rs. 4,17,66,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs. 2,70,71,000
Bills Discounted	Rs. 70,53,000
Lands & Buildings	Rs. 1,11,23,000
Sundies including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 2,65,28,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt., Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	Rs. 16,04,67,000
Total	Rs. 27,40,08,000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

March	48 3/4d
May	50 5/8d.
July	52 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Mar. 19.

May	0.87c
July	0.87 1/8c
Sept.	0.88c

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,894
Central India	917
Barsi-Nugger	470
Hyderabad-Gaorani	138
Berar	2,646
Central Provinces	713
Dholiera	127
N. W. Provinces	99
Rajputana	201
Sind-Punjab	1,419
Broach	2,042
Egyptians	138
East Africans	730
Cotton Total	11,543
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,865
Linseed	29,700
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	383
Gingelleyseed	5,900
Poppyseed	97
Groundnuts	9,484
Castorseed	5,784
Rice	19,800
Myrabollams	989
Cottonseed	3,079
Gram	1,339
Joowar	620
Bajree	124
	Tons.
Coal	1,253

Latest Commercial News

APPRECIABLE FINAL GINNING REPORT

New York Cotton Prices 10 Points Up

DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER FIRM

Improvement In Chicago Wheat And Rye

BOMBAY, March 20.

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar cross-rate moved slightly upward and the sterling franc cross-rate maintained a very steady tone.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The passage of the Bankhead had no effect on the New York cotton market. Traders are nervous regarding the labour situation. The market advanced slightly on account of speculative buying stimulated by the appreciable Census Bureau cotton Final Ginning Report. The fluctuations were rapid and the undertone was steady.

LONDON GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold prices witnessed a considerable decline but London silver ruled firm on account of the passage of the Silver Bill.

FAIRLY GOOD DEMAND IN LINSEED.

There was a slight improvement in the Chicago wheat market and Liverpool wheat also ruled steady with moderate business. There was a fairly good demand in Argentine Linseed.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES VERY ACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange displayed a better sentiment and gilt-edged securities were very active.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 20.

Previous closing rate	.....	11.96
To-day's opening rate	.....	12.00
Difference	.....	+.04
To-day's closing rate	.....	12.06
Difference	.....	+.10
Broach Expectation	.....	Rs. 201
Ginning bales		1,26,60,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 20.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.17
To-day's opening rate	.....	6.14
Difference	.....	—.03
To-day's closing rate	.....	6.18
Difference	.....	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 20.

The New York cotton market has been encouraged by the passage of the Bankhead Bill although traders are still nervous regarding the labour situation. As the Bankhead Bill is considered ineffective in its present form, the rise in New York cotton prices was not so much as expected.

Following steady Liverpool cables and cheerful tendency in the Stock Exchange the New York cotton market opened 4 points higher with May at 12.00. With appreciable Census Bureau Cotton Final Ginning Report of 1933/34 which was announced to-day, the market slightly advanced on speculative buying.

Thereafter the market moved up and down rapidly with ranges of three or more points and this tendency was evidenced for the great part of the session due perhaps to the uncertainty in trading. After May being quoted at 11.98 prices advanced as far 12.08 but again declined to 12.00 on realizing and profittaking.

The New York Cotton Market closed at 12.06 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 20.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12.10/12.10) 12.00/12.00
July (12.21/12.21) 12.13/12.12
October (unquoted) 12.27/12.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 20.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American March (6.27) 6.18
American May (6.24) 6.15
Egyptian March (8.57) 8.47
Egyptian May (8.51) 8.41

BROACH COTTON

No Business At Night

Bombay, March 20.

The New York Cotton futures opened with a rise of 4 points and improved further by 3 to 4 points but there was no business in either of the local cotton market at night as a result of the general meeting of the clerks of cotton brokers held on Sunday last to protest against keeping the market open for business all the 24 hours of the day. The cotton Brokers Association stopped doing business at night from yesterday and the Mahajan Association limited stopped it from to-night.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 20.

Previous closing	.....	5.10 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.11

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 20.

Previous closing	.....	5.10 1/16
To-day's opening	.....	5.10 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.11 5/16
Difference	.....	+.01 1/4

FRANC RATE.

London, March 20.

Previous closing	.....	77.50
To-day's opening	.....	77.56
To-day's closing	.....	77.56
Difference	.....	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

Bombay, March 20.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 510 3/8 later the rate firmed up to 511 1/2.

The closing rate was 5.11 5/16

Franc opened at 77.56 and slightly declined to 77.53

The rate closed at 77.56.

LONDON SILVER

Bombay, March 20.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 7/8d.	20 3/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	20 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD.

Bombay, March 20.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-6	£6-16-2

BULLION

Bombay, March 20.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-6) £6-16-2
Silver 19 7/8d.) 20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 20.

3 months (29/32 p.c.) 29/32 p.c.
4 months (15/16 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
6 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 20.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5.83 1/2) 5.83 1/2
New York on Monday (38.50) 38-50
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/2) 0.96 1/2
London on Milan (59.43) 59.50
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 20.

There was some activity in the local bullion market. Silver opened firm on the news of the passage of Dies Silver Bill at Rs. 55/10, 61/8 and 61/11 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishak delivery prices improved on general buying but later declined by eight annas on long liquidation and profittaking and closed steady at Rs. 55/10, 61/10 and 61/13.

Gold opened steady at 33/12, 33/12/3 and 33/12/9, moved in a narrow range, and later declined on firm sterling. Prices closed easy at Rs. 33/11, 33/11/6 and 33/12 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool March 20.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 52 5/8 and Sept. 54 5/8. Business was moderate.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 20.

There was a slight improvement in the Chicago wheat prices on scattered buying. Business was moderate. May was quoted, at 87 1/8 July at 87 3/8 and Sept. at 88 1/8

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 20.

Chicago oats prices were unquoted. Rye was quoted at 51.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 20.

Business on the Argentine market was somewhat appreciable. There was a fairly good demand at the early part of the session, May being quoted at 12-31 i.e. 6 points higher than the previous closing. The undertone was steady.

LONDON MARKETS

Liverpool, March 20.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin £232 7/8) £234 3/8 steady.
Lead £11 7/16) £11 3/8 steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£34 3/4 to £35 1/4) £35 to £35 1/2
Glasgow Iron (70) 70.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-6 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

First Market and Continent New Crop March-April (£16 1/8) £16 1/8 paid.
Dundee March (£18 1/4) unquoted
Lightning March (£17) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (4 31/32 5 1/16 paid and buyers April-June (5 1/8) 5 1/4 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£11) £11 1/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March-April £9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April £9 1/4) £9 1/4 sellers.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 20th March 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,91,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-7-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-7-6 received approximately 82 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-2-0 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,00 will be received on Wednesday, the 28th March 1934. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 29th March 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 21st to Tuesday, the 27th March 1934 at Rs. 99-7-9 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 14th to the 19th March 1934 amounted to Rs. 2,54,75,000.

CURRENCY DEPT.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, Bombay on the 15th instant.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,76,60,66
Reserve Coin and bullion.—	
Silver coin in India	86,70,58
Gold bullion in India	37,65,16
Silver bullion in India	11,01,03
Securities (purchase price) in India	41,23,89

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday, the 20th March 1934, tenders to the amount of £52,250,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 28th March 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

THE B.E.S. & T. CO., LTD. GROSS RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1934.

Electric Supply Exclusive of supply to Tramways for February, 1934, Rs. 8,26,992 and Up to the end of February, 1934, Rs. 16,95,721.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses for February is Rs. 5,19,668 and upto February is Rs. 10,64,883.

Increase over same period last year, Rs. 1,19,462.

IMPERIAL CHEMICALS

5 Per Cent Dividend

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, March 20.

Imperial Chemicals declared a final dividend of 5 per cent making 7 1/2 p.c. a year.

CHEERFUL SENTIMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

COMMODITIES GENERALLY QUIET BUT BASE METALS STRONG

Wall Street Irregular And Hesitant

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 20.

In the Stock Exchange cheerful sentiment prevailed but at the close the market showed some irregularity. Gilt-edged securities however remained strong; West African gold mings were also strong but er mainly owing to profittaking. Kaffirs finished decidedly weak.

Commodities, apart from large business in cocoa, ruled generally quiet, American labour troubles having a restraining effect, though base metals benefited owing to reports of progress in the settlement.

Wall Street opened irregular, rallied quietly, now hesitant, traders being concerned regarding the outcome of the automobile Labour dispute.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 20.
3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets were generally in a cheerful disposition. Giltedgeds were very firm. Industrials generally were very steady. Internationals after being easier became firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 7/8) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 5/8) £110 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/2) £113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/2) £103 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/2) £110 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/4) dol 11 1/2
International Holding (dol 2 1/4) dol 2 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/8) dol 7 1/8
Musical Industries (24-7 1/2) 25-3
Pranchin John (35-7 1/2) 35-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (34-10 1/2) 36-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-4 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Swedish Match (9-6) 9-6
Dunlop Rubber (49-1 1/2) 49-6
University Ordinary (24-0) 24-0
Ford Motors (28-4 1/2) 29-6
Cables and Wireless (£10 3/8) £10 1/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6
Camera 'A' (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (118-3) 119-0
P and O S N Co. Defd (18-10 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Distillers (88-6) 88-9
British Celonese (14-3) 14-0
British Celonese (14-3) 14-7 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-6) 62-3
Courtanks Ordinary (50-3 Ex. Div.) 51-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-3) 12-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-3) 9-3
Inter Nickels (25 3/8) 25 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£58 3/4) £59 1/4
L M S Ord (£28) £27 3/4
L N E R Refd (£10 1/4) £10 1/2
Southern Defds (£28 1/4) £28 1/2
Land Pass A per Stock (£126 3/4) £126
London Board 'C' Stock (£77 1/2) £77 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (225-0) 223-9
Gedul (148-9) 148-9
Moddar (New (65-0) 65-0
Sub Nigel (215-0) 215-0
Spring Mines (120-0) 120-0
Union Corporation (122-6) 123-1 1/2

Oriental's Achievement In 1933

The amount of New Life Assurance Business written by the Oriental last year (1933) was:—

38,191 Policies Assuring Rs. 7,04,26,203 as compared with 29,982 Policies Assuring Rs. 5,94,00,727 in 1932 an increase of 8,209 Policies Assuring Rs. 1,10,25,476.

This constitutes a Record New Business, the previous Record being the New Business of 1929 which amounted to 31,128 Policies, assuring Rs. 6,50,04,539, so that the new record exceeds the last record by 7,063 in Policies and Rs. 54,21,664 in Sums Assured.

The Company this year celebrates its Diamond Jubilee, having been established in the year 1874.

Merchants To Help Junagadh Bank

JUNAGADH, March 19.

More details are now available about the Junagadh State Bank.

It is learnt that the merchants of Junagadh, Veraval and other places have decided to help the infant institution by keeping deposits with the bank.

Big merchants suggest that a branch of the State Bank should be opened at Veraval.—(United Press).

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 20.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£8 3/4) £79
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3/4 £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 1/2 premium) 1 1/2 premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111 1/8) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-0) 28-9
Doran Tea (57-6) 56-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9) 38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (18-9) 19-3
Gula Kelampong (30-0) 30-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-0) 27-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrog (62-6 Ex. Div) 62-6
Burma Corporation (14-3 Ex. Div. 14-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 5/8) £18
East Rand Proprietary (46-6) 44-3
Rand Mines (130-0) 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo-Persian (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Burma Oil (92-6) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10-7 1/2) 10-9
Shell Transport (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£22) £22 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 20.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:

General Motors (dol 38 1/4) dol 35 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 5/8) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 50 7/8) dol 51
United States Steel preference (unquoted) dol 93 3/8

2 POINTS ABOVE NORMAL

City's Minimum Temperature On Tuesday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-3-1934.

Change of a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.011 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78 0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.6 degrees 1.6 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.0 degrees 2.0 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 171 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0
Weather remarks: Variable sky

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1455 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Coloba Observatory at 9 hrs. 3 mts I.S.T. on Monday, the 19th March, 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-3-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 28.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

March 20.

Liverpool Maru, Suzumura, Emden (Germany).
Naumburg, Grashoff, Colombo.
Genoa Maru, Iwashita, Kobe.
Mirazapore, Smith, Kobe.
Clara Cumus, Albert, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

March 20.

Havildar, Hill, Calcutta.
Gambhira, Bill, Karachi.
Heinan Maru, Kemura, Kobe.

March 21.

Bamora, Brown, Busreh.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.
Gharinda, Hamilton, Bassein.
Conte Rosso, Kobe.

LOADING.

March 20.

Steamer President Johnson for New York.
Steamer C/Dundee for New York
Steamer Liverpool Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Naldera for Kobe.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja, will sail to-day for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T Coy's mail steamer Conte Rosso, is expected to arrive here to-day at (6 a.m.) from Trieste, with mails, a general cargo and 65 passengers and hence she will sail the same day for Shanghai etc., with mails, same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Liverpool Maru:—The K K Kaisha's steamer Liverpool Maru, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Emden (Germany), with ballast

S S Naumburg:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Naumburg arrived in harbour on Teesday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Clara Camus:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Clara Camus, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Havildar:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Havildar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Gambhira:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambhira, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Hanan Maru:—The N Y K steamer Heinan Mru, sailed yesterday, for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda, will sail to-day for Bassein, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

March 20.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—5 bales Animal skins, K. Lalbhai; 17 bales Animal skins, A L Hassam; 7 bales Animal skins, A Gulam Hussein & Co; 11 bales Animal skins, A A Hirjee & Co; 14 bales Animal skins, D Abraham and Sons; 17 bales Animal skins, I F Levy; 12 bales Animal skins, Grindlay & Co., 50 drums Carstor oil Swastika Oils Mills and Co.

S S Nardana for London:—1,400 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co; 1,358 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 2,100 bags Groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Antwerp:—2,150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Middlesbro:—500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

For Dunkirk:—25 bales wool raw, D Abraham and Sons.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool: 15 bales wool raw, A L Hassam; 71 bales wool raw, Graham's Tdg Co Ltd; 3 bales Uganda cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 4 ables cotton raw, Bombay Co Ltd; 4 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton raw, J Finlay & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, B Harackchand.

For Antwerp:—81 bales Hemp. Graham's Tdg Co Ltd.

S S Gierfels for Hamburg:—50 bales wool raw E Mavji & Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 31 bales Hemp, M Nissim; 266 bags Gum Kodaya, S Khetsey & Co; 140 bales cotton Fly, L O Vora; 56 bales cotton Fly, Textile Products Ltd.

For Gothenburg:—10 tons Castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Antwerp:—70 bales Hemp, J Rustomji; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Oslo:—900 bags groundnut cakes, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Piraeus:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdom:—266 bags Gum Karaya, S Khetsey & Co.

For Bremens:—30 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Ghent:—44 bales cotton raw H Nansey & Co.

S S Naumburg for Hamburg:—2 pots Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros; 210 bags gum J Mausi.

S S President Johnson for New York:—100 bales cotton waste, G M Vyas & Co; 50 bales wool, D Abraham and Sons; 70 bags Niger seeds and 598 bags gum karaya, S Khetsey & Co.

For Boston:—133 bags gum Karaya, S Khetsey and Co; 7 bales woollen druggists, D Abraham & Sons.

For Jaffa:—4 bales cotton yarn, A E L Egil.

For Beyrouth:—5 bales cotton yarn, 150 bags Groundnut seed, 150 bags Gingelly seeds, A E L Egil.

S S India for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—1,334 bags Castor seeds, 700 bags groundnut kernels and 65 bags Turmeric, M Bhuta & Co.

For Naples:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Brost.

S S Heinan Maru for Osaka150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—36 bags Zedori roots, Y E Dossahoy.

S S Takiwa Maru for Kobe:—180 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co; 770 bales cotton raw, M Amersy & Co; 125 tons Iron scrap, C Harilal & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co Ltd; 600 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari; 605 bales cotton raw, N Subhally & Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Shanghai:—1,200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S London Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 530 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co; 150 tons Iron Scrap, G Gabriel.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 20.

S S Agents S S Jalavihar, Agents S S N Co; from Rangoon:—36861 bags rice.

From Cochin:—54 b'dles wooden shooks; 369 b'dles coir yarn; 472 b'dles coir rope; 77 cases soaps; 108 cases tea; 14 b'dles mats; 31 bags turmeric.

S.S. Jalaratna, Agents S S N Co., from Rangoon. —33821 bags rice; 200 bags beaens; 159 cks. match wax.

S S Havildar, Agents Graham Tdg. Co. from Calcutta:—6969 tons Bengal steam coals.

S.S. Maimpur, Agents B Shell Oil Co. from Rangoon.—1292847 gallons kerosine oil in bulk; 185 cks. lub. oil; 40 lases candles; 32 bundles cases boards; 4 tons pig lead.

S S Stolzenbels, Agents L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—1,075 b'ddles Y M Sheets, 145 b'dles Copper Sheets; 325 cases wire netting; 50 cases mill boards; 50 cases E'wre; 30 cases Globes; 80 cases Screws; 100 cases Beer; 150 cases Hurricane Lamps; 40 cases medicine, 40 cases colour, 200 cases fullers earth; 50 cases E'ware; 745 cases nails; 300 cases tiles; 953 cases wire; 525 Pces timber; 290 cases Paper; 100 cases iron ware; 300 cases Sewing Machinery.

From Bremen:—272 cases glassware; 120 cases Umbrellawares; 30 cases Beer; 40 cases Bolts and nuts; 30 cases fittings; 200 cases Starch; 175 b'dles copper sheets; From Antwerp:—1,490 b'dles steel rods; 805 bdndles rounds; 450 bundles circles; 917 bundles bars; 4104 bundles steel hoops; 630 bundles steel rivets; 300 bundles G C Sheets; 100 bags sugar; 400 bags starch; 725 bags Farina; 40 cases Chrome alom; 100 cases wires; 43 cases files; 48 cases millboards; 56 cases Cheese; 1,212 cases Beer; 111 cases Nails; 111 cases Tyres; 90 cases glassware; 120 Drms Dyes Paste; 1,900 drms dyes dry; 155 drums Chemicals; 922 cases Bolts and Fints; 67 cases Schnapps; 462 bundles steel Channels.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India During the week ending the 17th March 1934 1,488,000; From 1st April 1933 to 17th March 1934 42,236,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve During the week ending the 17th March 1934 2,905,000; *From 1st April 1933 to 17th March 1934 7,905,000.

Total During the week ending the 17th March 1934 1,472,000; From 1st April 1933 to 17th March 1934 34,331,000.

*Represents transfers from Home Treasury to Gold Standard Reserve in England against corresponding transfer of gold from Gold Standard Reserve to Paper Currency Reserve in India. The increase of gold in Paper Currency Reserve in India was set off by a corresponding cancellation of 'ad hocs'.

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J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1934

WAIL OF STRICKEN BIHAR SINKS PARTY POLITICS

Mahatma Offers Co-operation

Congressmen To Work As Humanitarians

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTE'S MAIN RESOLUTION

PATNA, March 19.

Among the resolutions adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, the most important was the one tendering "respectful co-operation to Government in the prosecution of the common object of relieving the unparalleled distress that has overtaken Bihar."

The resolution was put from the chair.

MAHATMA'S SPEECH

Mahatma Gandhi, moving it, made an important speech.

He said that he had stated before that he was not prepared for his election to the chair that afternoon. It had been decided that he should move this resolution, and when it was suggested that he should guide the deliberations of the meeting, he found himself in difficulty, because he did not want a resolution of this kind to be put from the chair and passed. Pandit Malaviya, however advised him, that though he was in the chair, he could move the resolution and explain his ideas in connection therewith.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

He had deeply thought over the resolution; in fact, he was the author of it. Although a confirmed non-co-operator, he had no doubt whatsoever that on this occasion they should offer their co-operation to the Government, and if they did so, it must of course be offered respectfully. He held this view, because he felt that in the crisis they were passing through in Bihar, there was no other course but co-operation before them, in view of the magnitude of the work that confronted them, involving reclamation of thousands of acres land, and rebuilding of ruined towns.

He felt they could not do without the assistance of the Government, just as the latter could not do without the co-operation of the people.

The crisis was well calculated to bring them all together and banish for the time being all differences, political and racial.

According to the non-official estimate, about 20,000 and according to official records about 10,000 people had lost their lives as the result of the earthquake.

Surely, this was not the time when they could allow political differences to stand in the way.

All differences were hushed and oldstanding enmities were forgotten on the cremation ground.

Large funds had been entrusted to their care, and if they were to administer them to the best advantage, they could not do so, unless they were able to secure official help and co-operation.

He did not know if Government would co-operate with them, but whether Government did it or not, he felt it was their bounden duty to offer co-operation to them.

OFFICIAL PLANS.

In Motihari, he was able to derive considerable enlightenment from the representatives of the District Magistrate who met him and explained to him official plans about house construction and the like. He was clear in his mind, that unless they knew the plans of the Government and unless Government knew their plans, there would be overlapping and waste of effort. He, for one, was not foolish enough to ignore the strength and the large resources of Government. They must utilize their expert knowledge and resources that were at their disposal.

The fact that they were Congressmen remained. There was not the least doubt that the response which Babu Rajendra Prasad's appeal had evoked from all parts of the country was because of the fact that all knew and trusted him as a man and remembered his advices as a Congressman. But in the matter of relief, they worked not as Congressmen, but as humanitarians.

The Central Relief Committee was by no means a Congress Committee. The office-bearers were not there as Congressmen.

Throughout his present tour in North Bihar, he never had occasion to mention the name of Congress even once. He would ask Congressmen to forget for the time being that they were Congressmen and work as one with all who were engaged in the common purpose of relieving distress. They had but one object at the moment and that was the service of the stricken people. He had no apprehension about the Congress. It would not suffer, as long as Congressmen did their duty in faith and devotion.

Concluding, Mahatmaji said that he had no desire to shut out discusion, but he would suggest that it would be graceful if they passed the resolution without any discussion or amendment. They should accept it whole-heartedly.

DACOITY CASE. APPEALS

Two Accused Acquitted, Sentences Of Other Two Confirmed

LAHORE, March, 18.

Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid of the Lahore High Court pronounced oders in the Kanam Bazar Dacoity Case appeals, which were filed by four students of a local college against their conviction and sentence of 7 years rigorous imprisonment each under Section 394 read with Section 398 I. P. C.

His Lordship accepted the appeals of Om Prakash and Baldev Raj and acquitted them, while the appeals of the other 2 appellants namely Bhagat Ram and Mangal Sen were dismissed and their sentences of imprisonment confirmed.

The prosecution story was that a firm of commission Agents in Kenari Bazar, in the heart of Lahore city had 3 partners, namely Bhagwan Das, Kahan Chand and Amolak Ram. They used to supply cloth to the cloth-dealers of Lahore and collect the proceeds on every Saturday and Tuesday, the money being sent the following morning to Amritsar from where the goods were received.

It was alleged that on Saturday March 2, 1932, the firm collected about Rs. 12,000 and completed counting the money at about midnight behind the closed doors of their office, which was situated on an upper storey of the building. Kahan Chand, one of the partners took the bag of money while the other partner Bhagwan Das, unchained the doors in order to go to their respective homes.

As soon as the doors were opened two youngmen, armed with revolvers and torches stepped in, while two others followed them. The intruders whipped out their revolver and held up Bhagwan Das, commanding him to keep down everything. On this Bhagwan Das stoped behind one of the culprits tried to snatch the bag from Kahan Chand who threw the bag containing money behind him and grappled with the dacoits.

He caught hold of the culprit by the arm in which he was holding the pistol. One of the culprits fired a shot at him, the bullet striking him on the right shoulder. Kahand Chand's grip now became loose but he took hold of the bag of money and ran upstairs raising cries of "thief, dacoit."

While he was going upstairs another shot was fired. The bullet struck Bhagwan Das, who was seriously injured. On reaching the upper floor Kahan Chand bolted the doors and raised an alarm. Several other shots were fired by the dacoits. On hearing the alarm raised by Kahan Chand and the shouts of the neighbourers that they were coming for help, all the dacoits ran away. The dacoits left behind a cap, and a leather bag. Immediately after the dacoity four unclaimed cycles were recovered lying in the bazar. Following a clue from one of the cycles the police arrested six youths, one of whom was discharged while another was acquitted and the four appealants were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Their appeals were heard for several days by Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid, who pronounced orders as above.—(United Press).

GANG LEADER CONVICTED

Gets Five Years' R. I. For Dacoity

DACCA, March 19.

Indra Daman Sen Gupta, described as an undergraduate of the Calcutta University apparently does not believe in an age limit for criminals. At the age of 64 (of which according to the prosecution he spent twenty-five years in jail) he was placed on trial before the Additional Sessions Judge on a charge of dacoity and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Of his five accomplices four were awarded various terms of imprisonment while a fifth was acquitted.

The prosecution further alleged that Sen Gupta was a leader of several gangs of dacoits and was implicated in a series of crimes in the district.

When escaping with booty in the present instance he was hotly pursued by villagers who were assisted by the police patrol party and was arrested by them.—A.P.

Vijapur P. M. Parishad On Economic Reforms

BARODA, Mar. 20.

The Praja Mandal Parishad of the Vijapur Taluka in the Baroda State commenced its deliberation on Sunday afternoon and advocated long overdue economic reforms conceived in the best interests of the people, who were hit hard by the world-wide trade depression, and the consequent tightness of the money market and evil of unemployment.—(United Press).

BOY OF 12 KIDNAPPED?

Pathan Arrested On Suspicion

SHIKARPUR, March 19.

The arrest of a Pathan led to interesting disclosure. It is reported that the Pathan who aroused the suspicion of the Police by lingering about a Hindu house had with him a Hindu boy of 12 years of age whom he had kidnapped from Jacobabad.

The Pathan has been remanded to police custody pending further inquiry.—(United Press).

WOMAN BOUND OVER

JUBBULPORE, Mar. 20.

She has mentally suffered much as an undertrial prisoner in jail, and is fully repentant. In my opinion the ends of justice will be served if she is bound down under section 562 Cr. P.C. Accordingly. I order that she be released on her executing a bond for Rs. 50 with one surety for a like amount for a period of six months to appear and receive sentence when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour under clause (1) of the said section."

With the above words, Mr. M. Ahmad, First Class Magistrate, Jubbulpore, disposed of the case in which Mst. Sitia a Brahmin widow stood charged under section 318 I.P.C., for concealing the birth of and secretly disposing of the dead body of her illegitimate child.—(United Press).

Yuvak Sammelan

BHUJ, Mar. 19.

At a meeting presided over by Mr. N. A. Mankad it was unanimously decided to hold the Yuvak Sammelan at Bhuj on April 1 and 2.

Mr. C. V. Jasani of Manjal, who was identified himself with the legitimate aspirations of youths in Central India has been elected President of the Sammelan.

Mr. Nautamlal Mankad, who was appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee, when the idea of convening a Sammelan of Cutch youths was first broached in the pandal erected at Anjar for the third session of the Cutch State Subjects Conference, has been re-elected as Chairman.

Mr. C. B. Mehta has been desired by the Reception Committee to hand over the Sammelan Fund collected at Anjar to Mr. Velji Kala. Treasurer of the Yuvak Sammelan.—(U. P.).

Gondal.—Elaborate preparations are in progress to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal (Kathiawar), which is to come off in August. About 5 to 6 lakhs rupees have been collected by the people for the purpose, and subscriptions increase day to day.—United Press.

A view of "Cusrow Baugh", N. N. Wadia Trust Building for Parsees, six blocks of which will be opened to-day.

WOMAN'S DEAD BODY IN PARCEL

Railway Police Make Gruesome Discovery

Bombay Police Fail To Trace Addressee

A ghastly sight was in store for the railway police at Arkonam who broke open a railway parcel addressed to Mr. Dharmakannu, Government Telegraph Superintendent whose address was given as care of Messrs. Martin and Co., Bombay.

The police found inside the deal wood case the dead body of a 25-year old woman wrapped up in a gunnybag. The sender of the parcel had taken care to keep inside the box 200 napthaline pills, which prevented the nasty smell from pervading the Station yard.

The police, who are investigating have not been able to trace the sender of the parcel nor have they been able to ascertain identity of the woman.

WHO IS MR. DIRAVIAM?

It appears that on February 22, a well dressed Christian gentleman, speaking fluent English went to the Madura Bridge Railway Station and booked a Railway Parcel to Bombay. The name of the sender was given as Mr. P. T. Diraviam, Government Telegraph Overseer, Calicut. He booked the parcel to Mr. Dharmakannu at Bombay but subsequently changed the address to Arakonam.

The parcel reached Arakonam two days later but nobody came to the Station to claim it. After waiting for some days the Railway authorities with the help of the police broke open the parcel and were surprised to find the dead body of a woman inside wrapped n a gunnybag and two red sarees.

The Madras Police were immediately communicated with and the Bombay police were also asked to find out if there was any person called Mr. Dharmakannu in the Telegraph Department. So far the police have not been able to trace either the culprit or the identity of the woman.

Inspector Wagle of the Bombay C.I.D. who made enquiries in Bombay has not been able to trace a company in the city called Messrs. Martin and Company nor is there any person called Mr. Dharmakannu working in the Telegraph Department.

USE OF TERM "UNTOUCHABLE" TO GO

Bombay Council Accepts Recommendations Of Depressed Classes Committee

The decision of the Government of Bombay to re-name the classes described as "Backward" and "Depressed" classes into "Intermediate" and "Backward" classes and to give up the use of the word "untouchable" in view of the offensive meaning attached to the term was incorporated in a bill moved in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday to further amend the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli, the Education Minister said that Government had accepted the recommendations made by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee to revise the nomenclature of the classifications in the Act. The Committee in its report published in 1930 recommended that the term "untouchable" as describing the classes to which it was applied at present was offensive and that they should henceforth be officially designated as "depressed classes"—a designation which would be in consonance with the existing practice.

TO END CONFUSION.

The Committee also recommended that as the term "depressed classes" used in schedule "a" to the Bombay Primary Education rules had given rise to a confusion of thought, as it had assumed a much wider meaning than it bore in common parlance, and included in addition to the untouchables, the aboriginal tribes, criminal tribes and other wandering and backward classes, the nomenclature adopted in the Primary Education Rules should be changed.

The classes shown in the rules as "backward" and "depressed" classes should be re-named "Intermediate" and "Backward" classes Government had accepted the revised nomenclature for all purposes including the grant of educational privileges and representation on public bodies.

To implement the decision, Government proposed to substitute the words "Intermediate" and "backward" for the words "backward" and "depressed" in the Act.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

Dr. P. G. Solanki moved an amendment to substitute the expression "scheduled" classes in place of "Backward" classes. The amendment was accepted by the House.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli wanted the classification to be irrespective of caste or creed and moved an amendment that those within a Municipal area should be classed as "forward." inhabitants of villages or towns outside municipal area with a population of over a thousand should be classed as "intermediate" and the rest as "backward," classes.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. Gangoli said that the object of his amendment was to prevent the perpetuation of untouchability and similar classifications.

The amendment was ruled out of order, as being outside the scope of the bill.

The bill then passed through all the three readings.

Another bill incorporating similar verbal alterations in the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 was also passed.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday.

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